THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Nationalists and the Customs Administration

The Japanese And Recent Arms Deals In China

Britain Versus Destiny in India

By J. D. Monro

Sir Frederick Whyte's Advice to America and Britain

The Military Situation in North and South China

By J. B. P.

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1928

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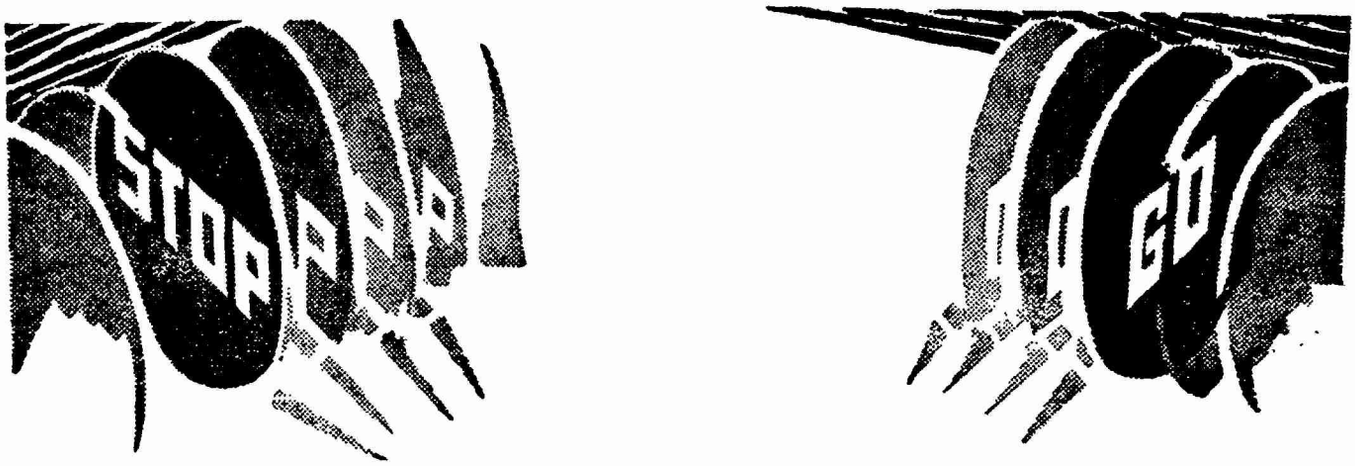

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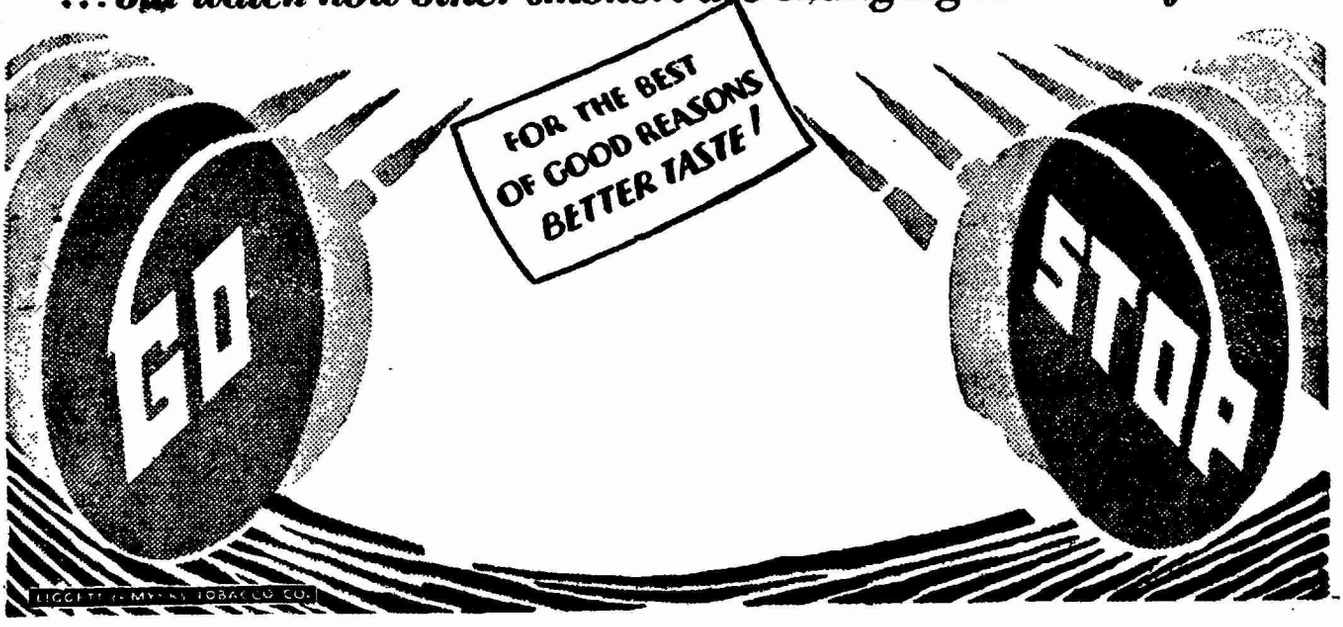

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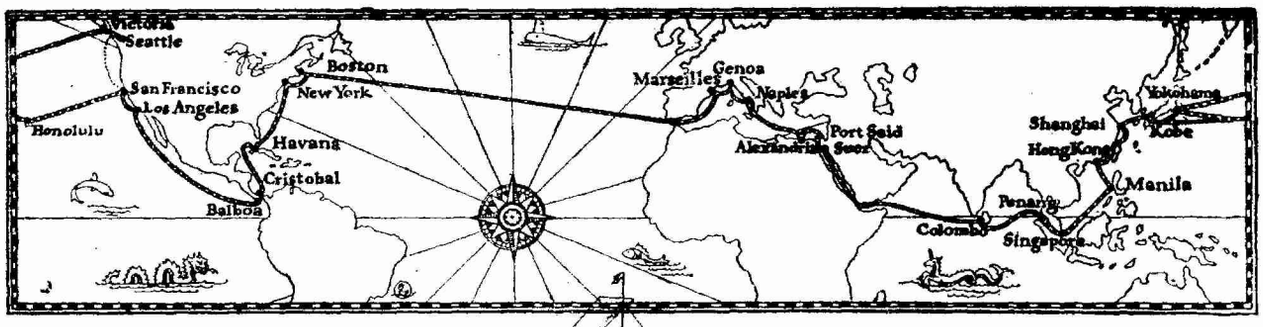

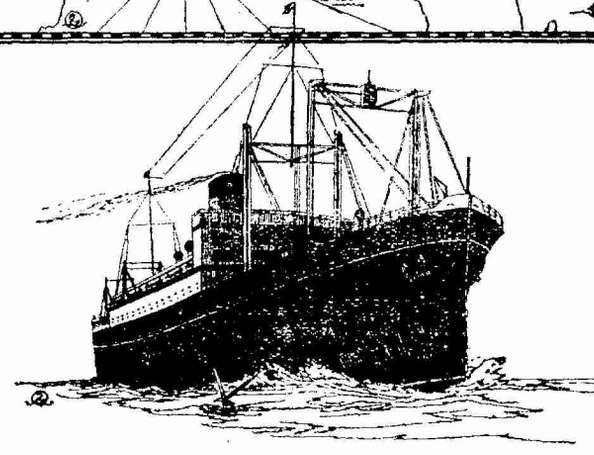

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NATIONALISTS AND THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

WHEN THE BRITISH Minister at Peking, Sir Miles Lampson, and the British Acting Inspector-General of Customs, Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes, both hurry to Shanghai from the northern Chinese Capital, there must be something in prospect other than a pleasure trip. We find the reason for this activity on the part of British officialdom in the announcement of the Chinese Nationalist Government on Jan. 27 which was as follows:

> "As the Nationalist Government controls sixteen of the twenty-one provinces of China, producing nearly seventy percent of the customs revenues, and as the authorities in control in Peking no longer represent the legal successors of the former-recognized Government, the Nationalist Government clearly cannot recognize the right of any other authorities independently to exercise control of the Customs Administration, or to appoint an agent to exercise such control."

The *North-China Daily News*, the so-called "official" British organ in Shanghai printed the foregoing announcement of the Nationalist Government under a small heading, but this didn't detract from the importance of the declaration which has had the effect of causing Sir Miles Lampson and Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes to hurry to Shanghai. This announcement of the Nanking Government was made at this particular time for the purpose of blocking the appointment of Mr. Edwardes as Inspector General of Customs in succession to Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General, who was dismissed by the Peking Government on February 1, 1927 but who was later granted a year's leave of absence and permitted to draw his salary until February 1, 1928. At the same time, Mr. A. H. F. Edwards, who was a secretary in the Peking office was appointed Acting Inspector General by the Peking Government. Now Mr. Edwardes would like to be made Inspector General, but at this point the Nationalist Government intervenes and declares that in view of the fact that they control sixteen of the twenty-one provinces of the Republic which produce approximately 70 percent of the nation's customs revenue, they naturally will not consent to Peking's continued exercise of authority over the Customs Administration "or the appointment of an agent to exercise such control." The significance of this move on the part of the Nationalists is not to be questioned, for they obviously have it in mind to appoint their own Inspector General independently of the wishes of the Peking Government or the Peking Diplomatic Corps. In view of the fact that the British position as controllers of the Chinese Customs Administration has been seriously weakened owing to the falling off of British trade, the chances are that the British Government will gracefully consent to the wishes of the

Chinese Nationalists, owing to the fact that any attempt to block the Nationalists might be immediately followed by the appointment of an Inspector-General of some other nationality, possibly a Japanese or an American.

ANOTHER MANCHURIAN CONSPIRACY!

MR. GEORGE BRONSON REA, who claims to be the official representative of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai in the United States, but who apparently is devoting most of his time to assisting the Japanese in putting over their "strong Manchurian policy" propaganda in America, has contributed a long article to the January number of his magazine in Shanghai which outlines in fairly complete detail Japan's future plans for splitting Manchuria off from China and declaring that territory a "protectorate" of Japan. So far as we know this is the first appearance in print since the Washington Conference of Japan's future imperialistic plans in respect to China's Three Eastern provinces, hence it is important that the matter should receive the attention not only of the Chinese but also of the people of other nations who are interested in this part of the world from the standpoint of future world peace not to mention the matter of the welfare of the Chinese people whose territory and interests are involved. Mr. Rea's outline of Japan's future moves in Manchuria are briefly as follows:

> If the Chinese persist in raising the issue of Japan's rights in Manchuria, the Japanese are justified in supporting the Manchus in establishing a government in Manchuria and declaring their independence of Peking, following which Japan would enter into an alliance with the new state in accordance with which Japan would become the "protector" of Manchuria.

MR. REA's entire article is in support of this proposition, and as stated in the foregoing, while such suggestions frequently appear in the Japanese press, this is the first time since the Washington Conference that the suggestion has appeared in a journal generally looked upon as an organ of Japanese propaganda. The article apparently was inspired by recent Chinese protests against the loan of G.$30,000,000 which the New York banking house of J. P. Morgan and Company was planning to make to the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway and seemingly was put out as a sort of warning to the Chinese in case the Chinese continue their protests against Japanese policy in Manchuria. In this connection the author of the article attempts to interpret American policy by asking, "Could America protest against the independence of Manchuria and the restoration of their sovereignty over this territory to the Manchu princes..... If America is not justified in meddling in Europe, how much less right has America to interfere with the restoration of Manchu sovereignty over their own country, Manchuria?" Mr. Rea attempts to justify Japan's possibly future action in assisting in the restoration of a Manchu monarchy in Manchuria on the grounds that Japan will be forced into this action because of Russian aggression in Mongolia and northern Manchuria, he parently not being aware of the recent moves on e part of Japan and Russia to get together on the of a division of interests in these territories.

IT IS of course difficult to determine what is likely to happen in Manchuria in the not distant future, but the fact that the Manchu "Boy Emperor" has been provided a refuge in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin is not without significance. In the event that Marshal Chang Tso-ling is driven out of Peking by the Nationalist Government, and the Nationalists continue their movements in the direction of Manchuria, the possibility exists that the Japanese might, in cooperation with Marshal Chang Tso-ling, attempt to restore the Manchu prince to power in the Three Eastern Provinces and then intervene with their military forces for the purpose of establishing a protectorate over that area. As stated in the preceding paragraph, it is now pretty well known in the Far East that Japan and Russia have reached an understanding regarding their interests in North China, the Japanese apparently agreeing not to interfere with Russian activities in Mongolia, and the Russians, in turn, agreeing not to interfere with Japanese interests in Manchuria. According to some observers there are also plans afoot for the sale of the Russian interests in the Chinese-Eastern Railway to the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway, some thinking that this was really the reason for the recent attempt of the Japanese to float a loan with J. P. Morgan and Company of New York. It is significant that the Japanese should cause this proposal to be put out at this time on the eve of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's possible expulsion from Peking when the Chinese Nationalists might be expected to be making plans for following up their successes by carrying the revolution into Manchuria. Japan's success in a move for the restoration of the Manchus in Manchuria and the declaration of a Japanese protectorate over the region, which would constitute an open violation of the Open Door, would depend of course upon the attitude of the United States and Great Britain, principally the former. Japanese propagandists, including Mr. George Bronson Rea, for several years have been conducting an intensive propaganda in the United States for the purpose of misleading the American people regarding the real status of Manchuria, alleging that this important section of the Chinese Republic containing some 365,000 square miles of territory and a population of more than 30,000,000 Chinese, is not a part of China. Japan's purpose in this connection is to disarm any objections which the American people or Government might raise in the event Japan moved to establish a protectorate over Manchuria, or even attempted to annex the area.

IS JAPAN ALSO DRIFTING TOWARD REVOLUTION?

THE JAPANESE Government suddenly dissolved the Diet on Jan. 21 and the next day announced that a general election for members of the House of Representatives would be held on February 20. The Government also issued a call for a conference of all prefectural governors and superintendents of police to be held in Tokyo on Jan. 24 and 25 for the purpose of discussing plans for the general election. The Government's action in dissolving the Diet was due to the opposition, which, to use the words of the semi-official *Toho* news service, "opposed our plans.....trusting to superiority in numbers to prevent our plans from being passed by the Diet. Under such circumstances, we are unable to administer State affairs, hence we recommend the dissolution of the Diet in order to appeal to the nation." On Jan. 14, *Reuters* carried a story from

its Japanese correspondent in Osaka stating that the so-called proletarian element in Japan was rapidly solidifying its forces for opposing the Government in the next election. The report stated that a meeting of the general committee of the Union of Tenant Farmers was held in Osaka for the purpose of amalgamating the two political parties, the Nippon Nominto and the Nippon Ronoto, both of which are supported by the Union of Tenant Farmers. The report also stated that other proletarian parties in Japan are likewise joining forces for the coming election, the first to be held under the universal manhood franchise. These various parties and interests represent the tenant farmers, factory workers, and salaried employes and thus constitute a new element in Japanese politics which heretofore has been dominated by the governmental and capitalistic interests. *Reuters'* report concluded with these words, "No one can tell yet how far they will succeed, but there is a growing hope that this new element will act as an antidote to the party now in power, because many people in Japan, rich and poor alike, are getting dissatisfied with the way in which public affairs are being handled by the existing political parties, the Seiyukai and the Minseito."

ONE SEES very little in the foreign, English language press in the Far East regarding the political and economic situation in Japan, but the labor press in other countries, particularly Great Britain, has recently published considerable on this subject which provides a background for understanding what is now going on in Japan. The *London Daily Worker*, for example in its issue of September 23, in the course of a discussion of conditions in Japan quoted one of the conservative newspapers as saying, "We are precisely under the same conditions as those of France and Russia before the respective outbreaks of their terrible revolutions. Revolution—such is the current watchword among the masses of the Japanese people. Who can tell how soon it will turn into reality?" The article in the *Worker* explained that the trouble in Japan is over the tenant-farmer question and referred to the "rice riots" of 1918 and succeeding disturbances which receive little attention in the press of the world, but which, nevertheless, are worrying the propertied classes of Japan. There were 85 conflicts of this kind in 1918. In 1925 the number of outbreaks had grown to 2,206, while in 1926, the last year for which statistics are available, the number was in excess of 3,000. These conflicts involved hundreds of thousands of tenant farmers and tens of thousands of petty land-owners. Most of these conflicts take the usual form of demands for reduction of rentals and in the event the landlords refuse, the tenants adopt the practice of refusal to pay rent. The landlords then evict the peasants, using the time-honored method of utilizing the machinery of the state, the police, army, courts of law and so on. There frequently are bloody encounters with incendiarism and bad feeling all around. Japanese women also take part in these incidents, frequently invading the offices of officials in Tokyo and Osaka where they present petitions and demand rehearing of cases in the courts and so on. This frequently causes more dissention due the resort of the authorities to armed force in evicting the petitioners. It is said that more than 70 percent of the peasants in Japan are compelled to rent land either wholly or partly to supplement their paltry land allotments which are inadequate to maintain their families or even themselves. These peasant land-renters in recent years have begun to organize until last year there were said to be 3,593 unions of peasants with a total membership of 334,600 members, an increase from 250 such unions in 1918. The landowners are also organized with 592 unions with a membership of 40,960 members. And now we have the recent reports from Japan telling of plans for definite political action on the part of the peasant unions in the coming election, a matter of vital interest to students of political and economic tendencies in the Far East.

THE PRESENT Tanaka Government which came into power largely as a result of attacks made upon its predecessors on the basis of a "weak" China policy, has attempted to use the time-honored political methods of trying to distract the attention of the Japanese people from pressing domestic issues, by exploiting foreign politics. For example Tanaka has attempted to make much of the naval question in respect to America, the California immigration question, and the question of a "strong" China policy. It was Tanaka who authorized the intervention in Shantung which blocked the Chinese Nationalist advance toward Peking and it was Tanaka who also authorized the "positive" policy in Manchuria and Mongolia and attempted to borrow money from J. P. Morgan and Company to put it over. Tanaka thought he could quiet domestic discontent by telling the Japanese people that their economic situation could be improved by exploiting Japan's near neighbor, China. In his summary of the domestic and external situation presented to the Diet on Jan. 21, Baron Tanaka again dug up all of the old expressions about China's violation of treaties which made it necessary for Japan to adopt "self-defensive" steps, and that while the Japanese Government does not intend to interfere in the domestic affairs of China, "we shall not hesitate at any moment to take a proper measure to insure our rights and interests and safeguard the lives and properties of our nationals." Continuing he declared that "we find a marked tendency in different parts of China to repeatedly violate treaties and disregard the Powers' protests, "which Japan cannot overlook," since China's action "handicaps the wholesome progress of the Chinese people themselves." He then took up the matter of Manchuria and Mongolia, a section of China, "which for geographical and historical reasons must be taken into special consideration," and expressed the hope that this section of China "will always be kept in good order as a land for safe and peaceful habitation for Chinese and foreigners alike." In connection with the Manchuria and Mongolia questions, Premier Tanaka, wished it particularly understood "that Japan always intends to sincerely respect and observe the principle of the open door and equality of opportunity" and to this end always "stands ready to cooperate with the Chinese authorities and people for economic development in those regions." In concluding his address the Premier referred to the action of the Japanese Government in granting loans at low rates of interest to Japanese merchants to enable them to return to the Yangtsze Valley. "It is a matter of congratulation for our country," he declared, "that these steps contributed in not a small degree to restoration of our economic position in that part of China,"

One does not have to go far in Japan to find that Japanese people generally and especially the trading classes are friendly toward China and sympathetic toward China's nationalist aspirations, but the governmental militaristic clique has territorial ambitions on the continent of Asia which apparently will not be satisfied until they get their country into another serious war.

ADVICE FOR CHINESE STUDENTS GOING TO AMERICA

PROF. JOSEPH BAILEY of the Institute of Technical Training of Shanghai has just published some interesting and helpful advice for Chinese students in the United States and for those in China who hope to go to the United States for study and practical training. In the first place, he explains that the new American immigration laws prohibit Chinese students from working in factories after graduation. There are a few factories which are authorized by the U. S. Department of Labor to receive Chinese students such as the General Electric Company, Westinghouse, Allis Chalmers and a few others, but arrangements should be made with the companies before proceeding to the United States owing to the fact that there are many more applicants than positions available. Due to this situation about the only opportunity for practical work in the United States for Chinese students at the present are in some sixteen so-called cooperative schools, of which the following are considered the leading ones, University of Akron, Ohio; University of Cincinnatti, Ohio; University of Detroit, Mich.; Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Marquette University, Milwaukee; University of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Newark, N. J. Technical School and Northeastern University of Boston. These courses are arranged so that the work is half class-room and half practical training and run for approximately five years. The practical training is considered the same as class-room instruction, hence the student receives little or no payment for his work. It is therefore necessary for students attending these schools to be provided with sufficient funds to carry him through the entire course. The expenses average about G.$1,000 a year for board, lodging and tuition. In some cases opportunity is offered for the student to earn approximately G.$350 a year, leaving about G.$600 to be made up by the student. Courses in these cooperative institutions consist of various branches of engineering, commercial engineering and business administration. A great deal of Prof. Bailey's advice to Chinese students will not make him popular with the students owing to the fact that he discourages Chinese students from going to America unless they have definite jobs in prospect in China upon their return. He states that many Chinese students upon graduation from American colleges and universities, suddenly find themselves embarassed owing to the lack of a job in China and their inability to remain in the United States. His advice to the studant is to decide first upon the special line of work that he wishes to follow, then learn all about it he possibly can before going to the United States, and if possible obtain a job in China that he can be certain of getting upon his return. He states that Japanese engineering students in America often make better records because they usually work at their chosen professions in the industries of Japan for two or three years before going to America, while the Chinese student often goes to the United States for an education before he has made up his mind as to what he wishes to do. Chinese students, according to Prof. Bailey often become excellent subjects for professional agitators simply because they do not have any fixed object in life. The Chinese student is of course handicapped by the dearth of jobs in technical lines that are available in China due to the lack of industrial development and construction work. According to Prof. Bailey there probably are 4,000 engineering students without jobs in China at this time due to the lack of opportunities for work and in addition to this there are some 2,600 students now in the United States, more than 1,000 of whom are studying courses in engineering and commerce. If China could once get organized there would be work for all these engineers and more, but for the present there simply is no work available.

The Japanese and Recent Chinese Arms Deals

ON THURSDAY, Jan. 12, a tramp steamer flying the flag of Czecho-Slovakia dropped anchor in Manila harbor. Since Czecho-Slovakia is an inland European country wedged in between Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary and Rumania, and hence without any seacoast or ocean ports, the arrival of a ship carrying the Czecho-Slovakian flag attracted about as much attention in Manila as would be caused by the arrival of a Swiss navy. An investigation on the part of the American officials at Manila was immediately made and it was discovered that this Czecho-Slovakian tramp-steamer was loaded to the limit with some 1,905 cases containing some 90,000 rifles and in addition a modern armored motor-car or tank. The captain of the ship, Carl Jeschke, admitted to the Manila authorities that the arms were for the order of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the Manchurian warlord and dictator of the Peking Government. The destination of the ship, which carries the name of "Praga" was rather indefinite, but was supposed to be either Newchwang, a port at the mouth of the Yalu River in Manchuria or Chinwantao, a port on the Gulf of Chihli. Both ports are under the control of Chang Tso-ling. The Praga, according to a report appearing in the *Manila Bulletin*, did not call at Manila through choice, but due to a shortage of coal. As soon as the facts regarding the Praga became known in Manila, the Chinese there started an agitation to have the boat confiscated on the grounds that it was carrying contraband, but after investigation the American Acting Governor-General, Mr. Gilmore, ruled that there was no legal way of holding up the boat, so permission was given for the Praga to sail.

It was at this point that something else both interesting and significant happened in Manila Bay. On Friday, Jan. 13, just one day following the arrival of the Praga a Japanese cruiser, the Oh-i, also dropped anchor in Manila Bay, the Captain, H. Hibino announcing that his boat had merely dropped in for a friendly call from Makong, Formosa, which is not far distant from the Philippines. Captain Hibino stated that he had been cruising among the islands and that there was no special significance to his stopping in at Manila. But certain newspapermen in Manila apparently thought otherwise for they sent out stories suggesting that the "friendly" visit of the Japanese cruiser Oh-i might not be entirely unassociated with the presence of the Czecho-Slovakian tramp steamer carrying arms for Marshal Chang Tso-ling. The Japanese authorities at Tokyo, Peking, Washington, London and about everywhere else have strenuously denied this report, but observers at Manila noticed that the Japanese cruiser Oh-i also steamed out of Manila harbor a few hours after the Praga had departed and there were further suggestions in the newspapers that the Japanese warcraft was escorting the Praga up the China coast as protection against any Chinese Nationalist gunboats

that might be in the vicinity watching for an opportunity to seize and confiscate the arms-shipment which was destined for their enemies in the North. The Manila newspapers reported that the Praga had taken on an unusual amount of coal for the comparatively short journey from Manila to the China coast, lending belief that it was possible the vessel was contemplating a long circuitous trip around Formosa and thence up the Japanese coast to Manchuria. The Manila newspapers claimed that the arms aboard the Praga all carried the marks of a Czecho-Slovakian munition plant at Prague, but the Chinese Nationalists have declared that the arms were manufactured in Germany and have issued a denunciation of the Germans for supplying arms to Marshal Chang Tso-ling. It is understood that the Germans have disclaimed responsibility for the cargo alleging that the guns were manufactured in Czecho-Slovakia and were merely transported across German territory to the seacoast where they were loaded on the Praga. Capt. Jeschke of the Praga was quoted in the *Manila Bulletin* as stating that the arms were consigned to a German firm at Newchwang, Manchuria. The whole thing seems to be somewhat complicated, so to speak!

Unfortunately this doesn't complete the story of recent large arms shipments to China. In *The Review* for Jan. 14 there was a report from Tsingtao that a Norwegian ship, the "Skule," had called there and delivered to Generals Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang a total of 7,272 cases of arms and ammunition. This shipment was landed on Jan. 1 and was cleared through the Chinese Maritime Customs by a well-known Japanese firm of customs brokers and was immediately taken delivery by agents of General Sun Chuan-fang, one of the Northern militarists now in control of Shantung province. These arms were supposed to be of German manufacture. Then in addition to this shipment, *Reuters* service at about the same time carried a report from Berlin that the German authorities had held up still another shipment of arms which was being transported across German territory on the way to Oslo, Norway. It was alleged that this shipment was likewise destined for Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

While the Chinese Nationalists have strongly denounced the Germans for responsibility for these various arms shipments to Marshal Chang Tso-ling, we are of opinion that the chief blame should be lodged with the Japanese. Our reason for this statement is based upon authoritative reports from Europe, particularly London and Paris last September and October telling of large purchases of arms and ammunition in Europe by the Japanese. Mr. John Steele, London correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, according to a report reprinted in *The Review* last October stated that immediately following the break-up of the Geneva Arms Conference, the Japanese placed orders in Europe for large quantities of ammunition including rifles, machine guns, light field-guns and even poison gas. These orders were all destined for ports in North China, and the Japanese approached shipping brokers in London for space to transport the munitions to the Far East, the Japanese explaining that the cargoes had already been bought and freight charges were guaranteed. It was only a question of loading and transporting the shipments. When the British shippers refused the cargoes the Japanese then arranged with certain Scandinavian and other lines, all flying so-called "neutral" flags. The boats were loaded at Danzig and other Baltic ports, possibly including Oslo, Norway, the alleged home port of the Norwegian steamer Skule which recently landed ammunition at Tsingtao and immediately afterwards changed the name of the steamer when it entered the port of Shanghai for refuelling. The report in the *Chicago Tribune* stated further that in addition to the munitions the Japanese had also arranged for shipments from Baltic ports of great quantities of chemicals for Dairen, ostensibly for use in the manufacture of fertilizer, but actually for conversion into gas for war use. The value of these arms purchases was not given, but another report in the *Chicago Tribune* stated that the Japanese firms had obtained insurance from British companies in London aggregating G.$15,000,000 which tends to give some idea of the value of the munitions which are now being delivered to Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

This shows quite conclusively, that while these extensive shipments of rifles, machine guns, light field-artillery, tanks and poison gas which are now being delivered to Marshal Chang Tso-ling and the other Northern Chinese militarists, were manufactured in Europe in plants in Germany and other continental countries and transported to the Far East on Norwegian, Czecho-Slovakian and other so-called "neutral" shipping, that the Japanese have been the master-minds behind the entire enterprise. It was the Japanese who arranged the deals with Marshal Chang Tso-ling and the Fengtien authorities and possibly loaned the money to cover the arms purchases. Obviously, this should be a subject for investigation and diplomatic protest on the part of the United States and Great Britain, first, because it constitutes a violation of diplomatic agreements entered into in Peking in 1918 to stop arms shipments to China and further agreements along the same line at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922. From the standpoint of the Germans, Norwegians and Czecho-Slovakians, they did not participate in conferences and resulting understandings reached at either Peking or Washington, hence are not legally bound. Neither did the Russians, participate but the Japanese did participate and entered into certain agreements to cooperate with the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy to cease the shipment of arms to China so long as the country was involved in civil-war. But these agreements apparently are nothing more than scraps of paper to the Japanese who are now bent on supporting their puppet Marshal Chang Tso-ling and thus prolonging the internal political complications in China. This is a serious matter from the standpoint of both America and Britain and it would seem that both nations might well make these recent shipments of arms a matter of diplomatic inquiry, calling upon the Japanese for an explanation of their activities.

In view of the foregoing facts, it is of interest to note that the *North-China Standard*, the official Japanese newspaper and propaganda organ published in the English language in Peking on Jan. 22 published a strong editorial demanding that something be done to stop the shipment of arms to China. The *Standard* alleged that $100,000,000 worth of arms were imported into China last year, of which the Northerners received $35,000,000 worth, the remainder going to the Nationalists. The *Standard* also alleged that most of the arms received by the Southerners had come from Soviet Russia and had been settled for "under a basis of promises but no cash." The Japanese paper in Peking then piously stated that while a large part of China's revenues are being used for arms for the internal warfare, that the Northern Chinese mititarists in Shantung are

A Bad Year In Manchuria And Shantung

BY J. A. J.

TRADERS in Manchuria and Shantung have been busily engaged during the past month trying to make both ends meet and to have themselves carried over the Lunar New Year which occurs this year on January 22nd. In China every debtor is expected to settle his affairs in full before the new Lunar Year is ushered in and anyone who makes no attempt to wipe the slate clean at the end of the year is considered a miserable specimen of humanity. Creditors do not leave a debtor in peace until the last minute and the only way to escape them is to take refuge in the house of a friend until the holiday season is ushered in. In Manchuria and Shantung, there is hardly any trading firm, no matter how large, that has been able to square its debts in full this year, Indeed, it is well-known that everybody is in the same soup and, therefore, creditors this year have permitted a certain amount of latitude in the liquidation of accounts. Business has been bad during the past 12 months for various reasons such as exhorbitant taxation, military interfereuce, bandit depredations, unsatisfactory crops, etc. A review of the affairs of these two territories during the past 12 months makes very interesting reading.

In Manchuria, commonly referred to by the Chinese as the Three Eastern Provinces, the outstanding feature of the past year is the sensational depreciation of the Fengpiao, the official currency of Mukden. This currency has no specie at its back and is easily affected by political situations. A Fengpiao dollar is supposed to be equivalent to 100 copper cents but the amount has gradually decreased until the present time the banks are not permitted to hand over copper cents in exchange for Fengpiao notes, and one can only have the notes exchanged in the market places, and even then more or less surreptitiously, for about 50 copper cents to the dollar. The bottom has now fallen out of the currency and when last heard of is round about 200 per 100 yen,—the Japanese yen being a factor in the Three Eastern Provinces.

Depreciation of Fengpiao

The present depreciation of the Fengpiao may be attributed to the failure of the Mukden authorities to redeem the old notes in circulation before launching the newly-printed notes, received from America, on the market. Agents of the official bank,—the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces,—have purchased produce at the various centers with Fengpiao notes, and the operations have been conducted on monopolistic basis. The authorities have resold these produce stocks at a handsome profit to Japanese, European and other firms, but the profit has not been kept on hand for the redemption of the Fengpiao notes. Instead, every available cent has been remitted to Chang Tso-lin for war purposes.

Then, too, there has been a gradual diminution of silver from circulation. In Harbin, this absence of silver has badly affected the Harbin dollar. General Chang Hwang-hsiang has striven to boost the Harbin dollar through the introduction of artificial and sensational methods, but his steps have been of no avail. In Mukden, the authorities have also endeavoured to stimulate Fengpiao through resorting to artificial and sensational methods, but money is unlike individuals in that you cannot give it any pep with a hypodermic syringe. The chopping off of a few heads of brokers and bankers can at best throw the money market into a panic, but it is a sad commentary on the state of military mentality in this country that even the most elementary principles of economics are not known.

No Break With Soviet

In their relations with Soviet Russians, the Manchurian authorities have done nothing to fulfill the expectations and wishes of the anti-Reds. In Harbin, following the Nationalist-Soviet break, the Russian "Whites" for a time displayed considerable jubilation, expecting that the Reds would be deported from Manchuria on a grand scale, and the Reds themselves showed considerable uneasiness for a time, but it eventually became apparent that the Manchurian authorities had no intention to take drastic actions against the Soviets. Critics have given two explanations for this, one being that Chang Tso-lin is not keen in losing the Soviet refund of the Boxer Indemnity, and the other reason, that Chang Tso-lin appreciates the difficulties of maintaining an adequate defence of the Siberian-Manchurian frontier.

In their relations with the Japanese, two features stand out. One is the widespread denunciation of the proposed G.$40,000,000 loan to the South Manchuria Railway which Mr. Lamont tried to put through in the United States on behalf of the Japanese, and the other feature is the so-called oppression of Koreans in the Three Eastern Provinces. It seems that the loan question is now dropped for good, whereas the Korean oppression question has since been admitted by the Japanese themselves to have been greatly exaggerated, like the death of Mark Twain. Many Koreans have begun taking out naturalization papers so as to be permitted by the Chinese authorities to remain on the farm.

Trade Killed By Taxation

An orgy of taxation has driven traders to despair and bandit activities have also done much to inconvenience the common people.

In Shantung, trade has been killed by exhorbitant taxation, and Chang Tsung-chang has shown extraordinary inability to draw the line between what belongs to him and what does not. Goods have been confiscated, carts and pack animals commandeered, and railway services disorganized. The Japanese have sent in scores of protests, and more recently Sir Austen Chamberlain has referred to the "pure robbery" of tobacco products at Lintsing. Chang eventually released the goods without enforcing the "fine" which he at first tried to impose.

A famine is now stalking the border regions of the province where some 4,000,000 people are affected. The crops have been poor due to the absence of rain, and the peasants have mostly disposed of their personal effects so as to raise money. In certain districts, the people are clothed in rags. The authorities have done nothing to ameliorate conditions, all they have cared for has been to raise money. Punitive expeditions have been sent to subdue dissatisfied country people who have been officially misrepresented as bandits. It would seem to be the case that Chang Tsung-chang considers everyone a bandit who resists his illegal encroachments upon personal and property rights.

The Arms Embargo in so far as Shantung is concerned is not operating at all. Shipments of arms have entered Tsingtao very freely from Scandinavia. In Tsingtao certain merchants would not be able to carry on but for this arms trade. In Tsinan, one or two Europeans have been negotiating for the sale of a war vessel to Chang Tsung-chang but no one has yet been able to find out from what country this vessel is forth-coming.

Taking it all in all, conditions in Shantung are a good deal worse than the Manchurian situation, as one can easily see from the fact that during the past twelve months over a million refugees have settled in the Three Eastern Provinces, having escaped from Shantung and Chihli. The Manchurian railways have absorbed a great many of these refugees, especially the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Dairen, January 20.

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asking the foreigners for funds to relieve famine in Shantung province. In view of this situation the *Standard* urged a new conference in Peking to end the present "farcical conditions" and either openly supply arms or make a binding contract with the Powers for the punishment of those dealing in them. This statement by the Japanese official organ in Peking is of particular interest in view of the fact that the large shipments of arms now being delivered to Marshal Chang Tso-ling and his allies in Shantung province, were all arranged for and financed by the Japanese, who along with the Americans, British, French and Italians are the only foreigners who are bound by diplomatic understandings not to sell arms to China under agreements reached in both Peking and Washington. The Russians who have sold some $10,000,000 worth of arms to the Nationalists in the past two years were not invited to participate in any of these conferences and the Germans likewise were excluded. Therefore, in view of the fact that the Japanese have now succeeded in arming and munitioning their puppet Marshal Chang Tso-ling with arms and munitions purchased in Europe, it is both interesting and significant that they should now start an agitation to stop further shipments to China, possibly hoping in this way to prevent Marshal Chang's rivals in the South from obtaining any arms with which to oppose their ally in the north.

Straits Settlements Restrict Chinese Immigration

The Governor-General of the Straits Settlements has just made public a new ordinance restricting the immigration of laborers into the British colony and also authorizing the expulsion of prohibited immigrants. The ordinance, according to the report, has been made necessary by "a large increase in the number of bad characters in the Chinese community. The report also stated that the authorities of the Straits Settlements had recently authorized the infliction of corporal punishment on Chinese found guilty of violence.

Britain Versus Destiny in India

BY J. D. MONRO

LAST November in London there was appointed the Statutory Commission of Investigation which is to decide the fate of India. It is composed of seven Englishmen, all of them Members of Parliament, of whom the chairman, Sir John Simon, is the only one who has ever been in India. Reports vary as to the reception which this Commission seems likely to receive in India at the hands of the Nationalist leaders, but the majority of them indicate hostility rather than indifference, and there seems to be only a small section of conscious Indians who have succeeded in steeling themselves to the thought of co-operation with the Commission. It is on the existence of these latter that the British authorities are basing their hopes of the Commission's meeting with some measure of success or usefulness.

It seems possible that the future of India, of Asia, of England in India, and of Western Europe in Asia, may depend on the fate, if not on the findings of this Commission. It is of interest, therefore, to trace not only the immediate antecedents of the Commission, but also the course of that inexorable Destiny which has led up to it. From the facts which are to be considered it will probably emerge that Character is Destiny, but this only makes the problem harder of solution, since National Character is a difficult thing to change.

In 1858 the British Government, through a proclamation issued over the name of Queen Victoria, declared its will that "our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge." The loyalty of India being essential to the British Government during the Great War, some fifty or sixty years later, the pledge was revived. On Aug. 20th, 1917, the Secretary of State for India said: "The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual developement of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The extent to which this program has been followed in fact may be gathered from a brief survey of the present system of government and administration as it still stands after the Government of India Act of 1919, which was widely described as "a charter of political freedom for India."

India and the Imperial Government

The Imperial relationships of India have two aspects: first, to the Crown and Parliament, and secondly, to the Colonies and self-governing Dominions. The second of these has no constitutional interest at the moment.

Constitutionally, it is the British Parliament which is responsible for the administration of India, and the India Office has always held that the Viceroy's Government in India is only a subordinate branch of the administration. Indeed, successive Secretaries of State have openly alluded to the Government of India as their "agent." Whilst, however, the control exercised by the Secretary of State is very real and all-pervasive, the responsibility to Parliament is only nominal. Since Burke's day, India has been considered as a subject above Party controversy, and the point of view of the Civil Service has been accepted by both Conservative and Liberal Parties. And now, the Official Labor Party, by allowing two of its members, the Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh and Major C. R. Attlee, to sit on the Commission, has, in spite of its preliminary attempts to secure Indian representation on the Commission, more or less stepped into the old Liberal shoes. Indeed, the British Labor Party, in its character of official opposition, has a weaker record of criticism on Indian subjects than had the Liberal Party before it. Lord Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India, could not help remarking on this at the close of the 1926 debate on Indian affairs in the House of Commons. He declared: "I am glad to say that there has been growing up, and I think it most important that there should grow up, a tradition that discussions on Indian policy, like discussions on foreign policy, should be conducted on a non-party basis. There is really very little difference of opinion between His Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State, and the leaders, at any rate of the Party opposite." More significant than the Labor attitude, however, is Lord Birkenhead's parting advice to the Commission, which actually sailed for India on Jan. 19th. At the farewell banquet in London, Lord Birkenhead insisted that the less "interference" there was in Indian affairs from the British end the better. In view of the two facts, firstly, that the Government has gone out of its way to appoint and despatch this Commission a year earlier than was provided for in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, and secondly, that Indian opinion is not to be given any official rights in connection with the Commission (nothing to the contrary had been officially published at least as late as the sailing of the Commission), this pronouncement of Lord Birkenhead's can only be interpreted as meaning that the views of the Indian Civil Service are to be accepted more or less without challenge. It also seems quite possible that the appointment of the Committee was advanced chiefly in order to facilitate this acceptance, in view of the uncertain effects of next year's General Election, since the Labor Party, during its brief tenure of office, did make some very disturbing, if windy, resolutions on the subject of India.

The Secretary of State and Council

The Secretary of State for India is at the head of the India Office, and is advised by a Council, although (unlike the Viceroy in India) he does not act through it. The Council is a purely consultative body and is constituted by nominations from amongst the retired officials from India, the representatives of British financial interests, and Indians whose advice is thought to be of value to the Government.

All revenue in India is collected in the name of the King, and the Secretary of State for India, as the King's minister, has the entire control of it. In consultation with the Viceroy and the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, he allocates portions of the Indian revenue to the Indian Legislative Assembly. The rest of the revenue, to be spent on (1) the "non-votable departments" (i. e. the budget or expenses outside the control of the Legislative Council), and (2) pensions and other charges in Britain, is held by the Secretary of State. He spends this revenue with the advice of such portions of his council as he chooses to consult. He also authorises the issue of currency notes in India on the gold and silver bullion which he invests in England. By keeping the bullion both in gold and silver, he is able to manipulate the rate of exchange by the control of the issue of currency notes in India. This control is exercised in the interests of British banking finance.

The High Commissioner for India in London, though technically under the direct authority of the Viceroy of India, is largely under the influence of the Secretary of State. This is particularly the case in the chief function of his office, i. e. the purchasing of military stores and of goods for the Indian railways, which is so arranged as to give custom to British manufacturers.

The Governor-General in Council

The Governor-General of India (commonly designated the Viceroy) is appointed by the Crown on the nomination of the British Government. The supreme authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The members of the Council—six in number (or, if the Commander-in-Chief be included, seven)—are also appointed by the Crown. The Governor-General in Council acts under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, a member of the British Government, responsible to the British Parliament. The fate of India thus depends, constitutionally speaking, upon the whim of the British Parliament. In practice, however, the day annually devoted to the discussion of Indian affairs at Westminster is noted for its somnolence, and the right of having whims is allowed to slide on to the shoulders of the bureaucracy appointed by Parliament. The interest in Indian affairs evinced by Parliament during this winter of 1927-1928 is an exception to the rule.

The "Legislative" Bodies

It is true that there are two national Legislative bodies in India—the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State—but their powers and their representative capacity are strictly limited. (In this connection, the reader should refer to the publication issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office: "Moral and Material Progress and Conditions in India in the Year 1924-1925," p.53). The Council of State, which may be called the Upper Chamber of the Central Legislature, contains 60 members, of whom 34 are elected, the remainder being either nominated by the authorities or appointed to represent special constituencies. This arrangement gives the Government an almost certain majority on all occasions. Electors to this body must be very rich or have been members of the Central Legislature or have held high office in municipal government. The electorate numbers a few hundreds in each constituency. Thus in a by-election in West Bengal in 1926, the successful candidate polled 78 votes; the remaining three received fifty-eight, twenty-six, and one votes respectively. Of the Assembly also, a large number, nearly one-third, are nominated, out of 144 members only 104 being elected. All but two or three of the constituencies are not open electorates, but are separated on communal lines. Most of the provinces have special constituencies of Europeans and of big landholders, and special representation is given to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Madras Indian Commerce, Bengal Marwari Association, etc., In the case of finance, the Governor-General has the power to certify as

necessary for "peace, order and good government" any proposal, even though the Legislative Assembly has rejected it. This power he has not infrequently used. In the case of legislation, the Council of State has the power to reject the measures of the Legislative Assembly. Effective authority thus remains in the hands of the Governor-General and his nominees.

The Provincial Councils

In accordance with the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, a measure of self-government was instituted in the form of Provincial Councils. The democratic basis of these also is severely limited—only 3% of the total population having votes, In view, however, of the wide-spread illiteracy, this cannot be made a bone of contention; it merely connects with and reflects on the Government's educational achievement, which we shall refer to in its place. The Provincial Councils, of which there are 8—or 9, if Delhi be included—contain a majority of elected members, but possess only very meagre powers. Their functions are separated into "transferred" and "reserved" departments. Whilst the former are under the control of responsible Ministers, the latter are administered by a nominated Governor and Executive. The "reserved" departments in all Provinces include Law and Order, Revenue, Forests (except in Bombay, and Irrigation. Plans are under consideration for the "transference" of the Forests.

In the case of the "transferred" subjects—Local Government, Education excluding certain schools still administered by the Governor-General in Council), Industries, Sanitation, Excise (except in Assam), Agriculture, Fisheries and Co-operation—the Parliamentary control has proved ineffective. Civil servants of old standing claim that this is due to the inefficiency and corruption of Indians as administrators; Indian Nationalists claim that it is due, firstly to the fact that the "reserved" subjects have the foremost call on the revenue, to the starvation of the "transferred" subjects, and secondly, to the fact that the secretaries of all departments—"transferred" as well as "reserved"—are members of the British-controlled civil service, whose interest lies in the retention of the powers of the services as against transference to the legislatures, and who have used their right to approach the Governor behind the backs of the Ministers. A third reason, they claim, is that the Ministers, unlike the Executive Councillors administering the "reserved" subjects, have no power to appoint, transfer, or promote their subordinates who belong to the Civil Service, and who, they say, largely hold the Ministers at their mercy.

In this connection, also, it has been objected that there has been little attempt to make the boundaries of the provinces reflect racial or linguistic characteristics. They have been largely decided by administrative or military exigencies. The variety of race, language and outlook within a province has enabled the Government to exploit differences and has prevented proper representation of certain sections of the Indian people. Provincial autonomy cannot, they say, be effective so long as the existing boundaries remain.

Communal Differentiation

This leads up to the question of communal differentiation, which is the strongest weapon in the armoury of those who oppose Indian self-government. This differentiation is to be carefully distinguished from the Caste system, and it should be remembered that the majority of Indian history is singularly free from the bitternesses of religious strife which Europe once known so well. At the time when the "Peace" of Augsburg was only making confusion worse confounded between Catholics, Lutherans and Calvinists in Germany, and when the memory of the Marian fires was still hot in English minds, in India the greatest of the Mogul emperors, Akbar, quasi-Mussulman and "Guardian of Mankind", was translating Sanscrit works into Persian, inviting Hindoo ministers to his Court, granting freedom of worship to the Hindoos, and setting a model of religious tolerance to all later princes. It is most interesting at the present time to find King Amanullah of Afghanistan, to whom many Moslem eyes are turning, adopting a similar attitude:—just before leaving Bombay for his trip to Europe, he preached a remarkable sermon in the principle mosque of Bombay, in which he spoke on the subject of religious tolerance in a way which some of the listeners subsequently confessed no preacher had ever adopted in any mosque in India, what he said being, that "if you espect the religious susceptibilities of the Hindoos, they will respect yours, whereas by ridiculing the religious beliefs of other people you invite ridicule of your own, Nay more, you show disrespect for the teachings of your own Prophet". We may say, in fact, that it is only since the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and more especially since 1925, when representation on the new Councils became a source of jealousy, that religious differences in India have become acute. There is a good deal to show that this has been and is the result of a consciously adopted British policy of "Divide et Impera".

(To be continued next week)

Urges Recognition for the Nationalists

(From the Herald-Tribune, N. Y. Dec. 14)

China would welcome the help of America and Great Britain in her internal affairs, since she has repudiated Russian influence in that quarter, Sir Frederick Whyte, British Liberal statesman, told 300 New York men and women last night at the Park Lane where he was guest of honor at a dinner of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

He said that from his four months of personal observation Russia was through in China, having overshot the mark after the victory at Hankow last spring and having attempted to dictate to the Chinese what they should do. The opportunity for this country and Great Britain was open, he declared and the Chinese needed the support of both powers.

Japanese Liberal Speaks

Other speakers at the dinner were Sir Arthur Currie, vice-chancellor of McGill University and commanding general of the Canadian overseas forces, and Yusuke Tsurumi, leader of the new Liberal League of Japan. The dinner committee included Thomas W. Lamont, toastmaster; Winthrop Ames, Edward C. Carter, W. Davis, Jerome D. Greene, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, William Green, General James G. Harbord, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller jr. and Mortimer L. Schiff.

Sir Frederick declared that Russia had lost control of the Nationalist movement because she sought to use it for Russian instead of Chinese ends.

"To-day we are confronted with the question, 'Who will take the place of Russia?' This question reveals our opportunity. China needs help given in the right spirit. We may not be able to offer the same kind of assistance as was given by Moscow, but if we fail to seize our opportunity, Russia will come back and the problem of our relations with China will be further from a solution than ever.

China Turned to Russia

Dr. Sun asked assistance of the Western powers in his first attempt against the dynasty and it was refused, the speaker said. His followers turned to Russia. On the decision of Britain and America in this new request for aid in establishing their type of nationalism, Sir Frederick declared there is bound up the peace of the world.

"I believe it would be easier to convince a New York audience, or even the State Department, of the validity of my plea for this recognition," Sir Frederick said, "than it would be a certain house on Downing Street."

Mr. Lamont, who recently returned from Japan, said he had found a new spirit of co-operation in that country and a desire to be on friendly terms with China.

Sure Peace Will Last

"Japan's interests with China in a trade way are far too important to permit the pursuit of any policy but that of friendship and adjustment," he said. "We shall see no wars over Japanese interests on the mainland of China."

Mr. Lamont said that too many Chinese were inclined to declare the Japanese are their enemies and to accuse the British of "high crimes and misdemeanors." The Chinese had been benefited, he said, by the British pouring money into the country for the constructiou of railroads, and although the British have witnessed the destruction of their property "they have been tolerant and patient." He remarked that no American who had been in China could fail to sympathize with its national aspirations, but that the Chinese fail to realize their own failures in conciliatory processes and intelligent organization, laying their troubles to foreigners instead.

Sir Arthur Currie, who was a delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference in Honolulu last summer, said the paramount need in the midst of mental confusion and international uncertainty is for a retention of peace among the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world. In this peace, he said, Canada stands as an "interpreter's house," where differences between England and the United States may be ironed out.

Mr. Tsurumi said Japan, through a liberal movement now growing there to oppose radicalism and conservatism, would stand as a similar link between the Occident and the Orient, of which it is now equally a part.

Among Those Present

Tables were reserved for Thomas W. Lamont, Sir Arthur Currie, Sir Frederick Whyte, Yusuke Tsurumi, George W. Wickersham, Miss Mary E. Woolley. Frederic A. Delano, Lady Currie, P. W. Kuo, Miss Ada Comstock, George Soule, Newcomb Carlton, Raymond T. Rich, Charles K. Edmunds,

James G. McDonald, the Very Rev. James A. Walsh, Harry Garfield, William F. Russell, Miss Spence's School, Mrs. Harry A. Stewart, F. Douglas Williams, Miss Margaret Shotwell, Miss Helen Shotwell, Henry Crampton, Miss Charlotte Nichols, Gordon Braislin, Miss Braislin, Miss Anne Riggs, Miss E. Ellen Auchincloss, Miss Mary Harvey, Michael Florinsky, Mrs. Henry P. Davison. William H. Sallmon.

Also Mrs. William H. Sallmon, C. P. Coleman, Mrs. C. P. Coleman, Willlam F. Timlow, Mrs. William F. Timlow, Miss Emily Timlow, Mrs. Walter Jennings, George Barbour, Mrs. George Barbour, John D. Rockefeller jr., Mrs. John D. Rockefeller jr., Howard E. Cole, Mrs. Howard E. Cole. Raymond B. Fosdick, Mrs. W. Murry Crane, Winthrop Aldrich, Thomas Debevoise, Mrs. Thomas Debevoise, Walter Douglas, Mrs. Henry Loomis, Archibald Flower, Mrs. Archibald Flower, Fabian Franklin, Mrs. Fabian Franklin, Mrs. Paul Strong Achilles, Mrs. Henry A Strong, Frederick H. Allen, Miss Priscilla Alden Allen, John Daniels, Jerome D. Greene, Mrs. Jerome D. Greene, Jerome C. Greene, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. John E. Rousmaniere, O. H. P. La Farge, Mrs. O. H. P. La Farge, F. Louis Slade, Mrs. F. Louis Slade.

Also Mrs. Winthrop Ames, Frederick C. Walcott, Mrs. Frederick C. Walcott, Miss Gertrude Ely, Elon Huntington Hooker, Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, Marshall Olds. Bruce R. Payne, Ivy L. Lee, Miss Alice Lee, Mrs. Howard Williams, Thomas J. Ross jr., Mrs. Thomas J. Ross jr., Mrs. Guido C. Vogel, Victor Knauth, Robert Powers, Mrs. Robert Powers, Edward Pulling, Joseph P. Chamberlain, Mrs. Joesph P. Chamberlain, Philip C. Jessup, Mrs. Philip C. Jessup. Charles C. Hyde, Mrs. Charles C. Hyde, Noel T. Bowling, Mrs. Noel T. Bowling, Miss Ruth Stillman, Evarts B. Greene, Mrs, Lewis H. Lapham.

Also Mrs. Richard M. Colgate, Mrs. John Huston Finley, Mrs. Samuel Murtland, Mrs. George B. Ford, Mrs. Robert E. Speer, Mrs. Roswell Miller, Miss Mabel Cratty, Miss Helen A. Davis, Miss Katharine Lambert, Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, Miss Ellen Dearborn, Mrs. Katherine Eddy, K. Uchiwana, Mrs. K. Uchiwana, J. Arai, Mrs. J. Arai, I. Sukie, Mrs. I Sukie, Mrs, William T. Payne, Mrs. William T. Payne, Mrs. Anna George De Mille, Angus S. Fletcher, Herbert Croly, Mrs. Herbert Croly. William H. Kilpatrick, Mrs. William H. Kilpatrick, Mrs. George Soule, A. L. Warnshuis, Mrs. A. L. Warnshius, Miss Florence Gilman, George Grafton Wilson, James T. Shotwell, Mrs. James T. Shotwell, Robert MacIver, Mrs. Robert MacIver.

Also Henry E. Crampton, Mrs. Henry E. Crampton, Isaiah Bowman, Mrs. Isaiah Bowman, William A. Braun, Mrs. William A. Braun, Edward C. Carter, Mrs. Edward C. Carter, Franklin B. Kirkbride, Mrs. Franklin B. Kirkbride, Samuel Mather, R. H. Akagi, G. Ellsworth Huggins, Harper Holt, Mrs. Harper Holt, Morris Cohen, Miss Eleanor Woolley, Frederick Woodbridge, Mrs. Frederick Woodbridge, Mrs. Hudson Hoagland, Miss Dorothy Kenyon.

Charles R. Crane Attends

Also Charles R. Crane, Donald M. Brodie, Stanley K. Hornbeck, Linzee Blagden, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Edward H. Hume, Mrs. Edward H. Hume, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. A. O. Choate, K. C. Li, Mrs. K. C. Li, Walter H. Mallory, Mrs. Walter H. Mallory, H. B. Elliston, Mrs. H. B. Elliston, Keith Evans, Mrs. Keith Evans, Herbert S. Houston, Mrs. Herbert S. Houston, Toshi Go, Earle B. Babcock, James H. Causey, Miss Rhoda McCulloch, H. Kashiwagi, D. H. Lawson, John P. Gavit, Mrs. John P. Gavit, D. J. Fleming, Bruno Lasker, Mrs. Bruno Lasker, Wendell P. Bush, Mrs. Wendell P. Bush, Mrs. Herbert W. W. Schneider, Mrs. Horace L. Friess, John Krout, Mrs. John Krout, Galen M. Fisher Mrs. Galen M. Fisher William Adams Brown, Mrs. William Adams Brown, Edgerton Parsons, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons.

Also Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Paul D. Cravath, Paul Monroe, Stephen P. Duggan, Syud Hossain, John C. Breckinridge, Mrs. John C. Breckinridge, Mrs. Henry Anderson Goman, Enos Booth, Mrs. Dudley Harde, Charles Sicard, Meredith N. Stiles, L. D. Froelick, Miss Dorothy Hill, Newton W. Gilbert, Miss Catherine Porter, Miss Nan Y. Hewitt, Philip W. Henry, Mrs. Helen Howell Moorhead, Miss Ethel Smiley, G. R. Coleman, Lewis Gannett, Carl Lokke, Mrs. Carl Lokke, Charles Everett, Mrs. Charles Everett, George Hendricks, Wilbur Williams, John Van Dusen, Clarence Hamilton, Gottlieb Betz.

Also O. H. Holmes, W. F. Bigelow, D. L. Hedges, Nicholas Roosevelt, A. M. Hadden, Mrs. A. M. Hadden, Kenneth S. Latourette, D. R. Williams, W. J. Pape, George C. Scott, Mrs. George C. Scott, E. Stanley Glines, Mrs. E. Stanley Glines.

Also F. R. Sites, Mrs. F. R. Sites, Henry K. Norton, Mrs. Henry K. Norton, James A. Thomas, Mrs. James A. Thomas, Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkely. Miss Morse, Roger Williams Riis. Mrs. Jacob Riis. George W. Bacon, Mrs. George W. Bacon, Robert G. Mead, Mrs Robert G. Mead, Cherles M. Muchnic, Alexander M. Stewart, Kent Bremley, Miss Caroline Ruutz Rees, Edwin Burgess, J. A. Sexton, Mrs. J. B. Rublee, John T. Noel, A. Coleman Smith, Mrs. A. Coleman Smith, A. H. Weisbach, John Sherman Hoyt, Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, Frederick M. Davenport, Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker, A. B. Humphrey. Frederick M. Harris, Mrs. Frederick M. Harris and Miss Elizabeth Chace.

SIR FREDERICK WHYTE'S STATEMENT

The following more complete report of Sir Frederick Whyte's remarks at the dinner of the Institute of Pacific Relations, referred to in the foregoing article from the New York Herald-Tribune, was sent to The Review by one of the guests at the dinner:

"After three months in China, it is obvious that the words Nationalism, government, party, civil war, require special definition when referring to China. Nationalism in China is not yet either disciplined or self-sacrificing, nor has it the personnel needed for leadership. The movement and its leaders do not yet evoke the thrill of emotion that is aroused by a mention of Garibaldi and his cause, or by a mention of Gettysburgh. But Nationalism is present and is growing apace. When Dr. Sun Yat-Sen appealed to Britain and the United States for aid politically and industrially, he met with refusal. This has had tragic results for he then turned to Russia, and there followed the domination of the Nationalist movement by Soviet Russia together with the union of Russia with the Chinese revolutionary program.

"Dr. Sun has said steadily that China would have to proceed in three stages—military, educational and constitutional. Today China is still in the grip of the Militaristic era, but there are signs that she is beginning to emerge.

"Chinese know the extent of their debt to Russia, as well as of the danger Russia is to them. Only Russian guidance, military and political, made possible the Nationalist success from July, 1926 onwards.

"In May, 1927, Borodin received orders in Moscow to suppress the Moderates, and to link the whole Nationalistic party with the Radical Soviets. He saw the folly of such a plan, and suppressed the order. This fact was discovered by an Indian Radical, Mohondranath Roy, who revealed the fact to the left wing in China. Thus, the Chinese discovered the true spirit of Soviet plans, namely, involve China in the meshes of a Radical Red world Revolt. Furthermore, in the raid on the Soviet Legation in Peking last spring, a few sentences were discovered in Soviet papers which revealed to the Chinese how Russia despised China and merely desired to make her a tool. This touched China in a sensitive spot, and she began to turn against Soviet domination. It took China two years to see the danger of the friendship with Russia.

"Only in September, 1927, a good many thoughtful Chinese discovered that Austen Chamberlain meant what he said in the memorandum of December, 1925, announcing a change of heart on the part of Britain with a consequent change of policy.

"Only recently have Chinese begun to re-examine their relations with the older treaty powers. They are discovering the extent of American aid and of British relations, and find these less subversive than propaganda had tended to make them believe.

"At a banquet given by the Nationalist leaders on September 13, 1927, General Duncan, Commander of the British forces in Shanghai, and Sir Frederick Whyte were the guests. Over the platform were the crossed flags of Britain and Nationalist China. There was evident a desire for friendship. Two days later, an editorial appeared in the *Shanghai Times*, a Chinese Daily, saying the time had come to change the old attitude towards Britain.

"In November, that is, only last month, increasing expression was given to a desire for friendship with Britain. In the papers of Monday, December 12th, appeared the appeal of General Chiang for friendly relations. Britain and the United States must be willing to lose their face in order to save the faces of the Nationalists and give them the power they need in their present onward movement. The notes sent by the Powers in April demanding restitution for the incident at Nanking on March 24th must be forgotten. Why should we let diplomatic etiquette prevent the liberation of those political forces which China so desperately needs?

A final note of warning:

"If the United States and Britain do not help the Nationalists now, Russia will avoid the mistakes she stumbled into early in 1927. Shall we stand off? Can we not forget the need of saving our face? A great deal of the peace of the world in the days to come is bound up in the answer these two nations give. It may be difficult to influence the State Department. It is likely to be even harder to influence Downing Street. But audiences like this one, and similar audiences in Britain, must see to it that the governments of their respective countries face the situation and throw their strength in to stablilize the situation in China. Can we refuse?

Pidgin English Assumes a New Dignity

BY MARTHA ARMSTRONG

(In the N. Y. Times Maganize)

AFTER a conference of her administration officers and missionaries, New Guinea has announced the adoption of an official language. To the average man on this side of the world Guinea is one of those purely rhetorical places, like Timbuctoo, and her language problem gives him little concern. When he learns, however, that the "language" to be elevated to this official rank is none other than that with which he is forced to negotiate with his Chinese laundryman, he may find himself much entertained.

Since the usual knowledge of pidgin English is limited to such idioms as "all samee" and "no tickee, no washee," the idea of considering it as one of the polite languages seems a bit fantastic. The sojourner in the Far East acquires a greater degree of fluency, of course, yet it is just as hard for him to take pidgin seriously or to believe that such a nonsensical jargon is at present the common tongue in daily use by hundreds of thousands of people, that it is of such dignity as to boast a dictionary—to any nothing of a literature—and that not more than forty years ago it was hailed as the coming lingua franca of the whole world! The glory now conferred on pidgin by New Guinea has been earned over a long period of service—a service indispensable to the cosmopolitan Orient.

The jargon has attained distinction not only because it has been an essential in the life of the East, but equally because the foreigner there has found it irresistible. Its enchanting qualities are better illustrated than described, and the following rendition of a favorite nursery rhyme offers a fair introduction:

Singee songee sick a pence,
Pockee muchee; lye (rye)
Dozen two time blackee bird
Cookee in ee pie.
When him cuttee top-side
Birdee muchee sing:
Him tinkee nicee dish
Settee for ee King!
Kingee in ee talke loom (room)
Counttee muchee money,
Queenee in ee kitchee
Chow-chow breadee honey.
Servant gilo workee
Washee hangee clothes,
Chop chop commee blackee bird
Nippee off her nose!

It must be conceded that the original is greatly enhanced by the translation. In the following version of that old copybook maxim which urges us to "try, try again," pidgin lends force to the thought and leaves the original dull and deliberate:

"S' pose some t'ing you no can do; then do him till you could."

Pidgin English came into being in China in the seventeenth century when the pioneer foreigners established themselves in Canton. Although they were there to court trade with the Chinese, the idea of mastering an Oriental tongue appealed to very few of them. So, in time, the natives obligingly accepted the mental responsibilities necessary to relieve the situation and set about trying to converse in the foreigner's which was, for the most part, English. The Cantonese did not make this concession without reservations. Apparently they retained the right to discard from English certain disagreeable elements having to do with structure and sound and to substitute for them some highly delightful and fantastic features reflecting their own ingenuity. The result was pidgin.

Eventually Chinese-pidgin glossaries were published for the benefit of boys ambitious to become compradores or servants in the homes of foreigners. One of the earliest of these is entitled "A Vocabulary of Words in Use Among the Red-Haired Barbarians." The date of publication may be judged from the cover, which carries a full-length portrait of one of the "barbarians" dressed in the breeches and stockings of the Georgian period.

The traders and tourists who poured into the ports of the East after they were open to the world showed no more enthusiasm for mastering the Chinese dialects than had the pioneer tea clippers. So intercourse between foreigners of any nationality and their Celestial hosts was in pidgin, except the conversation of educated Orientals and the few missionaries and persons of the diplomatic service who learned Chinese.

During the '60s and' 70s the new jargon spread far and wide, everybody along the string of seaports and river ports of China and the Straits speaking enough of it to be easily understood. Portuguese, English, Dutch, French, Germans and Americans were jabbering it at each other—some of them thinking they were speaking purest English! It was in this guise that pidgin made its way to the coast of New Guinea and on to Polynesia.

Even Chinese from different provinces who could not understand one another's dialects for the first time found a common tongue in pidgin. English-speaking mothers complained that they had to translate the fairy tales they read their children into pigdin, the only kind of English the children could understand.

Sir Richard Burton was undoubtedly one of the greatest students of the Orient of his time. When he was in China during the '70s he stated that he believed that "at no distant date" pidgin might become ligua franca of the whole world.

In 1874 an Englishman, recently returned from China, pointed out that the relationship between the English and Chinese "might become even more intimate and powerful," and that if the English expected to extend their commerce a common language would be a necessity, and therefore "the new form of speech (pidgin) must progress." He admitted that pidgin was "still in a most defective condition" and scarcely a suitable language for St. James's Palace or Windsor Castle, for he could not quite picture a Chinese Embassy with the principal personage in it explaining to her Majesty that he was "one piecee Ambassador—that b'long my pidgin."

The greatest conquest the pidginists have made since these prophecies is in the Hawaiian Islands. Here it may be called the common tongue of some 200,000 people. It is the means of intercourse between the Japanese, Portuguese, Filipinos, Chinese, Russians, Spaniards, Koreans, Hawaiians and English-speaking people. Peppered and spiced with (or caricatures of them) from the languages of each of these groups, it takes on greater color and becomes what some one has termed "the true Mongrelian tongue.

Pidgin continues to flourish because there are those who find it remarkably expedient, and others who find it delightfully whimsical and picturesque. It has had the rare privilege of growing with such freedom that words were formed by its own processes, unhampered by any shades of antiquity hanging over the "roots" it had stolen. The result is preposterous—and refreshing. Only the most pedantic philologist could fail to admire it!

Consider the word "pidgin" itself, in comparison to our English "business," its literal translation. "Business" is a word without charm, being clumsy, difficult to pronounce, wholly unpleasant. On the other hand, "pidgin" is a sprightly word and a bit frolicsome. Considered from the point of view of the relationship between thought and sound, it takes the grim utilitarian qualities out of that activity we call business, and leaves it a happy pastime—thus so truly expressing the Celestial's conception of the "foreign devil's" business, as any one who has experienced the delightful irresponsibility of the Chinese coolie knows.

Learned etymologists differ as to the origin of the word pidgin. It has been credited to Hebrew, to Portuguese and to Sanscrit! However, if you will corner an unlettered Chinaman and ask him to say "business," he, putting forth his best effort and beaming with the assurance that he understands you perfectly, will respond with an unmistakable "pidgin."

Many other delightful words originated from difficulties encountered in the pronunciation of English, or in what philologists call the law of Hobson-Jobson. The Oriental overcomes such difficulties in his own way; if he stumbles over a consonant he just omits it or substitutes another more to his liking. He has an aversion to the letter r. for which he invariably hooses to substitute I. One result is the "tlain allive" of the station master. And we may have instead of the butler's cold and stiff "Dinner is served, Madam," the delightfully informal "Chow-chow allee leady, Missee." "Fly lice" for fried rice, considered too literally is not particularly appetizing, but what could convey an idea more delectable than "slowbelly jam"? "Flen" for friend might well be an affectionate diminutive, and "my tly" (I'll try), no matter how patently insincere, is an unconscious appeal for indulgence which it is difficult to disregard.

The Chinese has a particular dislike for words ending in certain consonants, and to this inhibition we may attribute such sprightly words as "catchee," "piecee," "losee," "muchee," "washee," "wifo," "chilo" (child), "gilo" (girl), &c. These insure a light, capricious style.

Pidgin practically dispenses with grammatical inflection, an admirable characteristic borrowed from the Chinese tongue. A single word serves for all first person pronouns, my meaning I, we, mine, our, &c. "Chilo no b'long my" for "That is not my child," and "My no likee Canton-side" show the diversity of

MEI LAN FONG & GOLDEN DRAGON
THE TWO GREAT PILLARS OF OUR PRODUCTS.
THEY ARE GOOD SMOKES FOR A CONNOISSEUR AND PLEASANT GIFTS FOR HIS FRIENDS
梅蘭芳
白金龍
此烟品質超群。吸之可增精神上無限愉快持贈親友。亦絕妙之禮物也。
中國南洋兄弟煙草公司出品

uses. Gender is disregarded along with other grammatical encumbrances, and in the third person "he" meets all needs. "My missee, he no stop," announces the houseboy when madam is out. A waiter serving breakfast apologized for the broken yolk of the egg with "My velly solly he bust."

Sprinkled through the pidgin vocabulary there are a few Chinese terms, usually from the Cantonese dialect. "Amah," a word introduced by foreign children who learned it from their Chinese nurses, is a diminutive form for grandmother. Added to a few English prefixes it supplies names for the whole list of female servants necessary to the foreigner's household "Chin-chin" is good Chinese for "please," but has been appropriated by pidgin as a felicitous greeting. In the Cantonese we find the word "chow," signifying a dinner or feast. This may be the origin of the familiar and indispensable "chow" of pidgin. It is applied to food generally, used as a verb meaning to eat, and "chow-watta" is drinking water. It is a bit inelegant, but the real objection to it is that the chow dog, that blue-blooded aristocrat, is so named because the foreigner suspected him of forming a part of the coolie's diet!

"Chop-chop," meaning to make haste, is from the Cantonese. "You chop-chop go" translates "You go quickly." "Chop-sticks" are to hasten eating.

Words from Hindustani were introduced into pidgin by employes of the old East India Company. There is "bund," so essential to China's seaports: "pukkha," meaning genuine, and "griffin," indicating either a newcomer in the Orient or a racing pony in his first season. Luncheon exists in China only as "tiffin." Almost anything on paper, from a violet-scented note to a legal document, is a "chit."

Portuguese has contributed some words of vigor and melody. "Dios" was the inspiration for "joss," a word which holds for us an element of the ridiculous, but is to the pidginist a word of great portent, it being rather indefinitely associated in his mind with the whole galaxy of uncertainties, including luck, superstition or anything pertaining to religion. "Compradore," the name given by the Portuguese to the Oriental who acts as middleman between the foreign firm and the native merchant, usually appears as "compladore."

In Indo-China we find a word from the French. It may be an unintentional tribute to the capacity of the early settlers that wine is simply "encore," possibly from their habit of "encoring" the order.

Pidgin is not without its literature. The earliest efforts were signs by Shanghai merchants, inspired by a desire for publicity among the "red-haired people." Many of these early works are still preserved, and those of contemporary merchants are quite as worth while. Laborious and unaided study of the dictionary is apparent, resulting in correctly spelled English words put together pidgin fashion. There is a conscious effort toward literary style, although clearness and consciseness may be lacking. This is demonstrated by Suey Sun, who announces "Any Mortal Thing Can Do." "Skinney Munitions" reads the sign of his neighbor, a leather dealer, while a lingerie tailor, unaware that he is out of date, advertises "Ladys Garments of Modestee." The courteous barber makes known his good qualities by "Barber The Kindness Shop." "Gentlemen Dress. Taylor an Ladyes Maker—All Can Make It" competes with "May Ti Pi Dress Taylor—Ladys Have Fits Upstairs." The missionary influence is apparent in the legend of the thermos bottle vendor: "Icy Hot Bottles—Warm As The Love Of God."

A type of literature produced by pidginists whose mother tongue was English is represented in several volumes of verse published in Shanghai and London, the most notable of these being by Charles Godfrey Leland. There are also numerous translations of English classics proving the superior quality of pidgin as a literary language. A popular rendering of "Excelsior" begins:

That nightee time begin chop-chop,
One young man walkee—no can stop;
Maskee snow, maskee ice,
He cally (carry) flag with chop so nice—
Top-side galow! (*Excelsior!*)
Insidee housee can see light
And evely loom (room) hab fire allight;
Him look-see—plentee ice more high,
Insidee mouth him plentee cly (cry)
Top-side galow!

After its vagabond life, the irrepressible pidgin now takes its goodnatured whimsies and its nonsense to an official position in New Guinea. Here it will be—and to a limited extent already is—the one common speech between numerous tribes representing degrees of civilization from head-hunters and cannibals to orderly and devout Christians. Just as the Chinese of different provinces resort to pidgin when they cannot understand one another, so the natives of New Guinea coast towns are making use of it. It is within the grasp of the native mind, is easily acquired and most expedient, so why is it not the ideal tongue for New Guinea?

China's Export To U. S. Suffer Only Slightly In 1927

(From the Bulletin of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai)

While the Chinese Maritime Customs returns for the last year indicate a difference of some nine million taels in revenue during the last year as contrasted with the year 1926, a loss indicating a decrease of about ten percent in foreign trade, the statistics on trade between China and the United States, during the year 1927, complete up to and including November, show a drop of less than two millions from the corresponding period of the preceding year, in export alone. The imperfect figures thus far available for the last year, which was one of the worst in China's revolutionary history for business generally, therefore should be somewhat reassuring to the foreign business man in China.

The statistics given out by American Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham for the exports to the United States in this last period, with comparative figures for 1926 follow:

Recapitulation: Group	Jan. to Nov. inclusive 1926	Jan. to Nov. inclusive 1927
01 Animals and animal products....	7,212,319	6,184,049
02 Animals and animal products inedible, except wool and hair....	30,964,934	36,132,136
1 Vegetable food products and beverages.....	6,538,442	6,493,141
2 Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood.....	12,877,453	13,208,911
3 Textiles.....	63,268,890	55,765,374
4 Wood and paper.....	442,254	311,234
5 Non-metallic minerals	305,380	409,624
6 Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles.....	3,460,885	2,166,084
7 Machinery and vehicles.....		
8 Chemicals and related products...	720,784	519,319
9 Miscellaneous	4,612,369	847,002
Total.....	130,403,710	122,036,873
Gold bars.....	252,536	6,498,136
Grand Total.....	130,656,246	128,535,009

What the year-end figures will show, both as regards general trade and the import and export figures of the United States with China, in all probability, will be in proportion to the figures already available. Imports, of course, have suffered more than exports.

The China Year Book for 1928, has just come off the press, shows in great detail all the authentic trade returns complete up to the beginning of 1926. This shows a constant increase in foreign trade over the last ten years, and that it has virtually doubled in this decade. The Customs Revenue total collections for 1925 are Tls. 70,725,667, as compared with Tls. 37,764,311 in 1916. The value of the foreign trade in 1925 totalled Tls. 1,724,217,881. Of this trade Shanghai's share was more than 40 percent, or Tls. 738,073,279. America still ranks third in the foreign nations engaged in the carrying trade, with Britain and Japan leading, and France fourth.

Nationalist Diplomatic Mission Departs on World Tour

The unofficial Nationalist Diplomatic Mission composed of Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sun Fo, former Minister of Finance and Hu Han-ming, prominent member of the Kuomintang departed from Shanghai on the Dollar round-the-world steamer, President Wilson on Wednesday, Jan. 25. The party included the wives and secretaries of the officials making fifteen in all who are making the trip. They will leave the President Wilson at Colombo, Ceylon and then proceed by train across India visiting Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq, Turkey, from which place they will proceed across Europe visiting in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, France and England, following which they will go to America on their way back to China. They expect to be away from China for six or eight months.

Dr. C. C. Wu in a statement to *The Review* prior to the departure of the party, emphasized the unofficial nature of the mission, stating that the intention was to visit various world capitals for the purpose of conveying the greetings of the Nationalist Government and thereby laying the foundation for the negotiation of commercial treaties based upon equality and reciprocity with various new countries created by the world war and in addition the negotiation of new treaties with the so-called Treaty Powers, including Italy, France, Great Britain and the United States. A large crowd of Nationalist officials and members of the Kuomintang were at the Dollar wharf to bid the members of the delegation farewell.

Nationalists Issue Revised Regulations for Taxing Tobacco

The Nationalist Government, on Jan. 27, issued through the *Kuo Min* news agency the following revised regulations covering the taxation of tobacco products:

1. All cigarettes and other tobacco products, with the exception of native tobacco leaf, shall be liable to taxation as determined by these regulations.
2. The tobacco tax shall be classified as central government revenue and shall be made collectable by the National Tobacco Tax Bureau to be established at convenient localities by the Ministry of Finance. All necessary provincial branch offices shall be planned and established by the National Tobacco Tax Bureau with the approval of the Ministry. All matters relating to examination and prevention of smuggling shall be attended to by the National Bureau.
3. A tax of 20 percent of the assessed value, by the Customs, shall be payable on all imported cigarettes and other tobacco products, in addition to the regular import duty and the 2½ percent surtaxes. A tax of 22. 5 percent of the assessed value, by the Customs, i. e. $22.50 upon every $100 worth of tobacco products, shall be collected on all native manufactured tobacco products. The required taxes and duties having been paid, all cigarettes and tobacco products shall be allowed to be transhipped throughout the country without being liable to further taxation.
4. With regard to the stamp tax on cigarettes, the Tax Office of a particular locality concerned shall appoint officers to station at the factories and supervise the affixing of the stamps, whether the factories be within or without foreign settlements and treaty ports. Stamps shall be affixed on all packages and boxes on the market and all merchandise found without the stamps shall be classified as smuggled goods and be treated accordingly.
5. With reference to matters incidental to investigation and prevention of smuggling, the Ministry of Finance shall instruct its several and different organs in charge to co-operate with the various provincial and municipal governments, as well as the military and the police authorities of each particular locality.
6. Regulations governing the management of the cigarette and rolled tobacco business shall be drawn up separately.
7. All other matters, not coming under these Regulations, shall be provided for by separate Ordinances of the Ministry of Finance.
8. These regulations shall take effect from the date of their promulgation.

American Chamber Protests Closing of Chinese-Eastern Railway Office

The American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Nationalist Government in closing the offices of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Shanghai. The basis of the protest is that the closing of the Shanghai offices of the Chinese-Eastern Railway will seriously affect the business of American firms in Shanghai which use the Railway for the transportation of merchandise. According to the January *Bulletin* of the Chamber, the protest has been handed to E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General with instructions for bringing same to the attention of the Nationalist Government.

The Chinese-Eastern Railway, which is a joint Soviet Russian—Chinese enterprise, was included in the general order issued by the Nationalist Government sometime ago breaking off relations with Soviet Russia and ordering closure of local Russian state agencies. W. S. Fleming of the American law firm of Fleming and Allman is attorney for the Chinese-Eastern Railway in Shanghai.

Planning Famine Relief Drive for Shantung

According to reports which have been received by the Famine Fund Committee of Shanghai from Peking, active preparations are being made for conducting a drive in the United States to raise funds for relieving famines in Shantung province. It is not yet known how the drive is to be conducted, but it has been recommended that the work be handled by the American Red Cross which formerly was interested in famine relief in the Shantung area. According to reports which have been received from the affected district there are approximately 2,000,000 people in the Ichowfu area of Shantung who are in destitute circumstances as a result of crop failure and devastation of the district by the Shantung military forces. The Tsinanfu famine relief committee, according to the report, has already raised a considerable sum for relief purposes, but the amount is considered inadequate.

In the United States Court for China

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Ex relatione George Sellett, United States District Attorney for China, Plaintiff,	Cause No. 2970 Civil No. 1223 ORDER
vs.	Filed at Shanghai, China, January 20, 1928.
HOY SUN COMPANY, FEDERAL INCORPORATED, U. S. A., Defendant.	JAMES M. HOWES Clerk.

The object of this is to secure the dissolution of the above named defendant corporation.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by its attorney, has, this 20th day of January 1928, made application the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 13th day of December 1927, A. Viola Smith, Acting Registrar, China Trade Act, filed herein on affidavit to the effect that no officers of the defendant corporation are residing or to be found anywhere within the jurisdicton of this Court nor have they been within the jurisdiction of this Court at any time during the six months last prior to December 13 1927.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is, this 20th day of January 1928, ORDERED that the defendant cause its appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,
MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

January 20, 1928.

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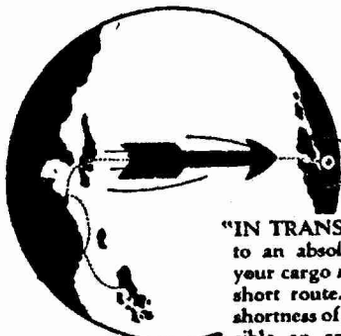

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Hornbeck Named Chief of Far Eastern Division, State Department

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, formerly lecturer on Far Eastern Affairs at Harvard University and a member of the American delegation to the Customs Conference in Peking in 1926, has been appointed Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department in succession to Nelson T. Johnson who has been promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary of State.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck

Dr. Hornbeck was born at Franklin, Mass., in 1883 and received his education at the University of Colorado and University of Denver, following which he studied at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. He received a Ph. D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1911. He came to China in 1909 and for four years taught in various Chinese Government Universities. He had charge of the round table discussions pertaining to the Far East at the Williamstown Conference in 1921 and was a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu in 1925. He served as a technical expert on Far Eastern Affairs at the Versailles Conference and later served on the American Mission to Armenia. In 1921-22 he also served as a technical expert with the American Delegation to the Washington Conference. From 1921 to 1924 he served as Economic Adviser to the State Department and in 1925 was with the American Delegation to the Chinese Tariff Conference in Peking. Dr. Hornbeck is the author of numerous books and pamphlets, among them being "The Most-Favored-Nation Clause in Commercial Treaties," "Contemporary Politics in the Far East," "Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties," "Japan's Trade During the War," "Colonial Tariff Policies," and so on.

Dr. Hornbeck's latest work "China Today: Political" which was recently published by the World Peace Foundation, deals with the present situation in China. Copies of this publication may by obtained from *The China Weekly Review.*

Decrease in Sales of British Cotton Goods in China

The *Journal* of the British Chamber of Commerce for January contained the following figures showing the decrease in sales of British cotton piece-goods in China for the first ten months of 1925, 1926 and 1927:

Totals For Ten Months Ending October 31. 1925-6-7.

	1925 Sq.yds.	1926 Sq.yds.	1927 Sq.yds
Grey	19,964,700	21,286,200	7,626,100
Bleached	74,051,300	80,547,600	42,944,300
Printed	12,255,100	7,161,800	5,683,200
Dyed	42,229,100	48,916,300	28,959,100
Coloured	2,328,900	1,729,400	2,056,300
Total	156,829,100	159,641,300	87,269,000

Senate Brands Hearst Documents as Forgeries

The United States Senate has completed its investigation of the authenticity of a number of documents recently published in the Hearst newspapers in the United States alleging that President Calles of Mexico had paid large bribes to certain United States Senators, including Senator Borah. According to the report of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, the documents were all branded as "fakes and forgeries." The documents were purchased by the Hearst newspapers from a secret service agent in Mexico City and in addition to the allegation of bribery of members of the Senate, the documents purported to show that President Calles of Mexico was financing the revolution in Nicaraugua and also Communism in China. After the conclusion of the Senate's investigation, Senator Norris of Nebraska issued a statement severely censuring Mr. Hearst for the publication of the fake documents.

China and the Communists

(From the Manchester Guardian)

The action of the Nationalist Government in breaking off lla relations with the Soviet Government in China is not at all unexpected. Matters have been drifting that way ever since the departure of *Borodin* in the snmmer. The official reason now given for the step is that the Communist rising in Canton a few days ago centred its activities in the Soviet Consulate and Russian commercial agencies. If this is true it is, ot course, a more than adequate reason. And one would expect it to be true that rising was fomented by Russian Communists, of whom considerable numbers were reported to have arrived in the city. But whether these Communists were the emissaries ot the Soviet Government and the extent to which that Government could be held accountable for their actions is another matter. It raises the same kind of question as was raised by *Borodin's* presence as adviser to the Communist Hankow Government or as the relations of the Third International to the Soviet Government itself. One is apt to assume that every Communist who makes trouble in a foreign country is an agent of the Soviet Government. He well may be, but in the nature of things there can seldom be direct proof, although the documents alleged to have been found in the raid in the Legation Quarter of Peking did indicate a fairly close relation, which had been officially denied, between *Borodin* and the Soviet Government. However these things may be, the fact that the Nationalist Government wished to make this Communist rising the occasion for a complete breach with the Russian Government remains as an important new fact in the ever-changing and ever-puzzling political landscape of China.

Our Shanghai correspondent reports that an official of the Soviet Consulate there stated that the real, as apart from the official, reason for this step is that "the British have unofficially "made certain promises of treaty "revision, of recognition, and of "financial support for the Nationalists "in the event of a Russian break." This is the kind of statement that a Russian official would be likely to make, and even to believe, on evidence that we should not take very seriously. Moreover, the statement is vaguely worded. "Unofficial" promises may mean no more than that some totally unauthorised person has been airing views which he would like to think were those of the British Government. But the suggestion which is meant to be conveyed is that the British Government have brought pressure to bear upon the Nationalists and given them clearly though indirectly to understand that a break with Russia would be suitably rewarded. No doubt our Government is quite well pleased that the Nationalists should complete the purge of Communism in South China, but we should be surprised if it had given any assurances, direct or indirect, of the kind suggested. For one thing an essential of our policy in China has been to avoid all interference with her internal affairs, and on the whole that principle has been well observed. Certain relations have, of course, to be maintained with *de facto* local Governments, and it is obvious that these will be closer when we are able to deal with a Government of which we politically approve. But it would be overstepping the limits of our self-imposed neutrality to give any local Government financial support—to be used in the prosecution of the civil war—which was not accorded to the other Governments. Nor, for the same reason, would our Government be likely to recognise the Nationalist Government unless it intended also to recognise, for instance, the Government of Chang Tso-lin in the North.

Recognition, in the Government's view, must await the time when China has resolved her internal troubles and set up some sort of stable Government of her own choice. It is possible that this policy may someday have to be revised. It may, for example, be necessary to recognise a partition of China between North and South. But that day has not arrived, since not only is the idea of partition equally repugnant to all parties but neither North nor South has yet evolved a stable Government even within its own limited area. There seems to be no choice in the meantime but to cultivate such relationships as are necessary and permissible and will not give any of the warring factions reason for thinking that we favour one party more than another. And, indeed, there is less to choose between the parties than there was. The Kuomintang party, which at one time seemed to contain all that was best in the new spirit in China, has fallen a prey to internal dissensions. In ousting the Communists it seems to have lost something which at least gave it coherence. Whatever else the Communists stood for they stood for the dominance of the political over the military command. However objectionable the politics the principle of the supremacy of civil government is the first essential of China's recovery. If the Kuomintang had been able to substitute another form of political government for that inspired by Borodin the departure of the Communists might have been pure gain. But the Kuomintang has lost, or at least is in grave danger of losing, its political soul. It is given over to feuds which seem to be largely personal, and the military commander is again in the saddle. Yet the forces which made the revolution, inspired the early activities of the Kuomintang, and threw up a great political leader like Mr. Sun Yat Sen will, one must believe, ultimimately produce some kind of order out of chaos. It is in that belief that our Government has laid down its policy, a policy by which, it is to be hoped, it will continue to be guided.

Japan's Position in China's Foreign Trade

By Shichitaro Yada

(Consul-General For Japan at Shanghai in the Osaka Mainichi)

The biggest buyer from Shanghai is the United States of America, while Japan holds the premier position in this port as seller. Japan sells more goods than she buys in China. Forty per cent, of her selling trade with China is done through the port of Shanghai, and the remaining 60% is distributed to about 40 odd open ports of China.

For the long time past, Japan's position in the foreign trade of Shanghai had been below that of England. But in 1924 she beat England and since has been retaining second place, America's share being of the first magnitude. Before the Great War, England held the first position, Japan came next and America ranked third in the volume of trade done through Shanghai.

But the order is completely reversed now. The order now is America, Japan and England. The year 1927 witnessed a remarkable event that will go down in the history of China's trade relations with foreign countries, the coming ot the Nationalists into the Yangtse Valley. Early in the year, the Nationalists succeeded in "recovering" the British Concession of Hankow, and by the end of March, all the rich provinces along the banks of the Yangtse River came under their control, when the outbursts of anti-foreignism throughout the areas under the Nationalist Regime forced all foreigners (except Soviet citizens) to pack up and return home or seek refuge in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai. In July the Nationalist Government of Nanking declared tariff autonomy for China to come into effect on September 1, 1927, dad the import tariff was raised at once to 150 to 1150 per cent. on the existing treaty tariff of 5 per cent. ad valorem. For some reason or other the autonomy program was not carried out on the announced date, but was put off indefinitely.

Illegal Taxes

Illegal taxes on trade were, however, declared and enforced in rapid succession, much to the detriment of trade commerce. The Nationalist method of money raising is far more thorough-going than that of their foes and predecessors, militarists, and today there are surtaxes on the import duty, the export duty, the coast trade duty and transit dues. Besides these, there is a 30 per cent. duty on wine and liquors, 50 per cent. duty on tobacco products, consumption tax on kerosene oil and coal, all of which are imposed in addition to the surtaxes.

Despite these and other discouraging factors such as further war even among the Nationalists camps, there are already indications that trade is slowly and gradually recovering, although it will be long before that trade will reach pre-Nationalist level. Neither America, Great Britain, nor Japan, has reestablished its consulate at Nanking, the present seat of the Nationalist Government, where these consulates were, 9 months ago, attacked and looted systematically by Nationalist soldiers when they massacred several foreigners. But Japanese Consuls at all other Yangtse ports have since returned to their post.

Military Close Russian Tea Factory at Hankow

The Chinese military officials at Hankow have closed the offices and factory of the Russian company, Centrosous, the action being taken as a result of the inability of the Company to raise a loan of Tls. 1,000,000 prior to the New Year holidays. Some five Russians who were connected with the Company have been arrested and are being held in jail. The closing of the factories has thrown some 2,000 Chinese laborers out of work.

According to a report received in Shanghai on Thursday, Jan. 26, the Chinese military approached the Centrosous just prior to the holidays and demanded an advance payment ot Tls. 1,000,000 in taxes, the taxes to be based upon the output of the factory figured at 10 tael cents a pound. Owing to the inability of the Company to raise the money, the military immediately ordered the factory closed and the Russian managers placed in custody. The action of the Hankow military in closing the company constitutes a violation of the regulations of the Nationalist Government which granted the Centrosous permission to continue in operation following the breaking of relations between the Nationalists and Soviet Russia. The Centrosous is a British Company registered in London.

Mr. Lamont's Duty

(From the Nation, N. Y. Dec, 14,1927

Mr. Thomas W Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company, accompanied by Martin Egan of the same firm, and Jeremiah Smith, sailed for Japan in September. Business, they told the New York *Times*, had nothing to do with the trip, there were no loans involved, and social activities were to take up all of their time in Japan. But before they were on shipboard rumors began to fly. While they were engaged in social activities the rumors soared and roared around the China Sea. Mr. Lamont was insisting upon America's equal right with Japan to finance new railroads in Manchuria; Mr. Lamont was negotiating loans to finance Japanese expansion in Manchuria; Mr. Lamont was to help develop Japanese hydro-electric power; Mr. Lamont was supporting a Japanese plan to crush Russian influence in Northern Manchuria—there was hardly any Far Eastern program with which some rumor-monger did not identify Mr. Lamont.

Upon his return to America the newspapers carried reports that Mr. Lamont had visited the State Department to inquire whether it had any objections to his lending $40,000,000 to the South Manchurian Railway; and it was indicated that the State Department had none. It would object to any proposal to assist the Japanese in closing the Manchurian markets, but so long as the open door was maintained it washed its hands of Mr. Lamont's private business. The State Department was in a difficult position. Its policy of visaing loans gets it into ever deeper water. It could not veto Mr. Lamont's loan proposals without seeming to commit an openly unfriendly act against Japan; yet it cannot wash its hands as clean of the loan as it wishes. Willynilly, its failure to veto must seem to mean approval of the proposed loan, it thereby commits the United States in perilous fashion.

Manchuria is the battlefield of a silent diplomatic war in Asia, and gloomy prophets predict that it may soon be the field of open international war. Mr. Lamont may think that his actions as an individual, or as partner in a banking firm, or as trustee for investors, do not commit his country; unfortunately, an international banker is sometimes more significant as an emissary than the appointed ambassador. All China is united in protest against the loan proposal; and it holds the United States Government responsible. Issue of the loan, the Nanking Government says, would be an unfriendly act; and Yang Yu-ting, chief of Chang Tso-lin's staff, second most important man in the Northern Government, says that "the Chinese people will consider it a provocative act and will hold the American Government and people responsible."

This may seem much ado about a commercial loan. But the South Manchurian Railway is more than a commercial institution. It dominates Manchuria, and the Japanese Government owns 50 per cent of its stock. It owns the Fushan collieries, whence Japan draws six million tons of coal each year—nearly half of China's total production. It owns the Anshan iron works, of which Japan has high hopes. It maintains an elaborate system of schools and hospitals, and the Japanese Government polices the railway zone with its soldiers. In recent years it has financed and managed some extensions of railway lines for the Chinese, and conducted others on its own initiative. Some of these are commercial; others are largely strategic—intended to facilitate cutting the Trans-Siberian railway in case of war with Russia. This railway's president, who is the highest Japanese governmental official in Manchuria, has just said that Japan has in Manchuria her first line of defense. She does not want war, in fact she is eager to preserve peace; but strategic reasons form one benefit which she derives from her presence in Manchuria. Japanese statesmen have lately been loud in proclaiming Japan's "special position" in Manchuria—a phrase unpleasantly reminiscent of the talk of her diplomats in the years preceding the annexation of Korea. Recently she has been objecting to the construction of Chinese railway lines parallel to the South Manchurian, on the ground of an alleged secret protocol to the 1905 treaty, the text of which has never been published and the authenticity of which is denied by the Chinese.

To lend money to such an organization, in the present inflammable state of the Far East, is almost an act of war. It is an insult to China and a provocation to Russia. No matter what the size of the loan, whether it be used for refunding operations, for repair of old lines or construction of new ones, its psychological effect will be immediate and sure. Whatever the State Department and Mr. Lamont may say, such a loan will be regarded in Japan, China, and Russia as notice to the world that the United States supports the new "positive policy" of Japan in Manchuria and that we are abandoning our long support of the principle of the territorial integrity of China.

In this matter Mr. Lamont cannot act as a private individual. Mr. Coolidge has declared that our government has certain rights over and certain duties toward our own citizens and their property wherever they may be located. The person and property of a citizen are a part of the general domain of the nation, even when abroad. He and the Administration, by their active support of foreign investors, have bound Mr. Lamont's hands. He cannot act without committing the United States. In these circumstances, he has a patriotic duty to perform. He and his firm owe it to their country to drop he South Manchurian loan.

Knighthood Conferred Upon American Missionaries in India

(From the Manchester Guardian)

Dr. William James Wanless, M.D., F.A. C. S., head of the American Presbyterian Mission, Miraj, Bombay, who has received a knighthood in the New Year honours, is a brilliant surgeon, and has made the name of "Miraj" known throughout India. His hospital, which is more than self-supporting, and enjoys the patronage of many wealthy Indians and Parsees, is the only mission institution to have a training school for men for the sub assistant surgeon degree. He is a vice-president of the Christian Medical Association of India.

It is a curious fact that the only knighthoods yet bestowed on missionaries in India should have been given to two Americans. The other recipient was the late Sir James Ewing, for over a quarter of a century president of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, who was knighted in 1923.

Dr. Ellen Farrer.

Dr. Ellen Margaret Farrer, M.B., B.S., who has been awarded the Kaisar-I-Hind medal, first class, was the first woman to be sent to India as a medical missionary by the Baptist Missionary Society. She went out as long ago as 1891, but grey hairs and a frail body have not led to a diminution of her work for the women of India, of which there is a standing testimony in the "Ellen Farrer Memorial Hospital," Bhiwani, in the Punjab, which for 26 years has been her chief centre of activity.

At first her operating work had to be carried on amid all the dust of the courtyard of an Indian house, which was her first hospital, with spectators all too evident on the surrounding roof. The fine new building which bears her name, was opened by the Governor of the Punjab about four years ago. Here not only is hospital work carried on, but training is given to midwives, while Dr. Farrer adds to her other duties the translation of simple medical textbooks.

Daughter of the Rev. William Farrer, who was once secretary of New College, Hampstead, Dr. Farrer, after being at the South Hampstead High School and Bedford College, went to the London School of Medicine for Women and the Royal Free Hospital. Before going to India, at the age of 26, she was Resident Medical Officer at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital for Women, then the new hospital in Euston Road. Some years ago she received the Kaiser-I Hind silver medal for public services.

Matson Interests May Purchase Ship Board Boats

According to an *Associated Press* dispatch in the *Manila Bulletin* on Jan. 9, the Matson Company which operates ships in the Pacific coastwise trade between Seattle, Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and the American-Hawaiian Line have made a joint bid for some 38 of the cargo steamers owned by the United States Shipping Board and operated by private companies at the present time. According to the report, President Roth of the Matson Company stated that if his bid was successful that the Matson Company and the American-Hawaiian Line would be merged.

The 38 ships are now being operated between the United States and Oriental and Australian ports by the American-Australian-Orient Line, the American Oriental Mail Line and the Oregon-Oriental Line.

Postal Telegraph to Construct Wireless Stations at Honolulu and Midway

According to a *United Press* message appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* on Jan. 13, the U. S. Federal Radio Commission has granted permission for the Mackay telegraphic and cable interests (Postal Telegraph Company and Commercial Pacific Cable Company) to construct radio stations at San Francisco, Honolulu and Midway Island. Work is to begin immediately and according to the report, it is hoped to complete the stations in 1929. The announcement of the Mackay interests that they were planning to enter the radio field on the Pacific followed shortly after the annoucement that the American Western Union Telegraph Company was planning to build a new cable connecting the United States with Japan and China. It is understood that the new radio service will be of the "beam" system which has been found successful on the Atlantic between the British services and the Radio Corporation of America.

Men and Events

Peter Muraour has been appointed secretary of the American Club at Shanghai.

Nelson E. Lurton, Commissioner of the U. S. Court for China, has joined the Shanghai law firm of Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Members of the American Club on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31 gave a dinner in honor of E. C. Stocker, president of the club who is departing shortly for a trip to the United States.

The American Community Church at Shanghai is now conducting a financial campaign to cover the Church budget amounting to $26,000 for the current year.

E. A. Measor formerly a partner in the firm of Andersen, Meyer and Company who retired in 1920, died at his home in England recently according to news received in Shanghai this week.

Dr. T. B. Dunn of the Medical firm of Dunn and Nance, with offices in the Dollar Building, is planning to depart shortly with his two children on a six months visit to his home in California.

The following sentence appears in H. G. Wells' recent novel, *Meanwhile*, "The lady was the widow of an army chaplain who had been killed and partially eaten, no doubt at Bolshevik instigation, by an ill-disposed panther in Bengal."

The Rev. L. D. Gottschall, Chaplain of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines stationed at Shanghai, has been transferred to Tientsin where he will be connected with the Sixth Regiment.

Frank D. Drake of the Standard Oil Company, accompanied by Mrs. Drake and their daughter Dorris, have returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States. They returned to Shanghai by way of Europe.

H. B. Elliston, formerly connected with the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information in Peking, has been appointed Assistant Director of Research for the Council on Foreign Relations, New York.

Mansfield Freeman delivered an address before the members of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai on Feb. 2 on the subject, "The Ching Dynasty's Revolt Against the Sung Rationalists."

After long experimentation it has been found that the China tea plant can be adapted to conditions in the Philippines, according to a report of the Lamao Agricultural Experimental Station, which states that many of the mountainous sections of the Islands may be adapted to tea plantations.

The United States Senate has ordered an investigation of the occupation of Nicaragua by the U. S. Marines, according to an *International News Service* message appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* on Jan. 13. The investigation was demanded by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

A large crowd of foreigners and Chinese were at the dock to say farewell to Major-General Sir John Duncan, commander of the British forces in Shanghai who departed for England on Tuesday, Jan. 31. All of the various foreign military units as well at the Shanghai Volunteers were present with detachments and bands.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Callender of the Presbyterian Mission were passengers on the President Wilson which arrived in Shanghai on Jan. 25. They are going to the southern part of Yunnan province, traveling by way of Siam. They will be joined in Hongkong by Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Park also of the PresbyterianMission.

Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney at Shanghai is departing shortly for California in order to be present at the hearing of the appeal case of Leonard Husar former U. S. District Attorney here who was convicted of receiving a bribe in an opium case. The appeal will be heard by the California Court of Appeals.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet arrived in Manila aboard the Flagship Pittsburgh on Jan. 24 after a trip to Guam. Admiral Bristol was accompanied by Capt. Castleman, Commander Trammell and other members of his staff. They will remain in Manila until after the arrival of Governor-General Stimson who planned to sail from the United States on February 1.

Major Arthur Bassett of the British-American Tobacco Company has been elected president of the American Club in succession to E. C. Stocker, who is departing shortly on home leave. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 31, members of the Club gave a farewell dinner for Mr. Stocker at which he was presented with a gold watch on behalf of the members of the club. The Chinese stewards and staff of the Club also presented Mr. Stocker with a silver shield.

The British Chamber of Commerce *Journal* for January contains an appreciative article regarding the life and activities of the late J. B. Grant, head of the Chamber's Chinese language school who died on December 20 last. Mr. Grant who was a native of Scotland came to China with the China Inland Mission in 1893 and was stationed at Siaochang, Chihil province. He was connected with the Chinese Language School of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai for about twelve years.

Major Joseph W. Stilwell has been appointed Chief-of-staff of the 15th Infantry, U. S. Expeditionary forces at Tientsin in succession to Col. F. H. Lincoln who has been transferred to the United States. Major Stilwell, who was formerly stationed at the American Legation in Peking as a language officer, has traveled extensively in China and speaks the Chinese language fluently. He is a graduate of West Point and received the distinguished service medal for services in the World War.

James W. Wilson, who was a passenger on the Dollar round-the-world steamer President Wilson, died aboard ship just before the boat reached Kobe, according to a report in the *Japan Advertiser*. Just before the boat reached Kobe Mr. Wilson became critically ill of appendicitis. There were three physicians on board in addition to Dr. Ernest Fox, the Ship's surgeon, and after a consultation it was decided to operate. But Mr. Wilson died before the boat reached port. Mr. Wilson, who was coming to Shanghai to open an office for Ritchie and Company of Toronto, was accompanied by his wife.

The first shipment of the new model Ford cars arrived in Yokohama on Jan. 15 and will shortly be placed on exhibition. The shipment consisted of 14 models representing the entire new line with the exception of the Fordor sedan. The shipment was accompanied by Benjamin W. Kopf, head of the Ford Motor Car Company of Japan, Ltd. The Ford Motor Car Company has announced plans for the construction of a G.$2,000,000 plant in Yokohama. J. V. Crowe, assistant manager of the Yokohama office has had charge of the work in Japan during the absence of Mr. Kopf in the United States.

Business Conditions at Chefoo

Just at the termination of the Chinese Lunar New Year holidays, hairnet manufacturers in Chefoo received live inquiries from the United States for current quotations and, after some exchange of telegrams, considerable business has been booked at the following figures:

No.10/38 single 27/28" circumference @ 65 cents gold c.i.f.
" double " " " 70 " " "
" single " " " 65 " " "
" double " " " 70 " " "

A quantity of Greys was booked @ $1.40 U. S. Currency but Whites, quoted @ $2.25 hardly exchanged hands.

Indications are that the demand from America will be much more brisk this year than last owing to the growing unpopularity of the "bob", and in this connection Chefoo manufacturers have been cautioned to display better care in the selection, inspection and shipment of goods.

Hog Casings.

Business with the United States was suspended for some time as a result of certain regulations but according to latest advices from the United States, these regulations have been somewhat modified, goods being permitted to enter American ports from abroad after having been duly disinfected at destination under official supervision. Such being the case, there has been some revival in this line of trade, and some orders from the Pacific Coast have been booked @ 27 cents gold (average) per bundle, c.i.f.

Current prices in Chefoo are as follows:—

26 m/m 58 cents Mexican per bundle of 13⅓ yds.
28 m/m 50 " " " " " "
30 m/m 40 " " " " " "
32 m/m 33 " " " " " "
34 m/m 24 " " " " " "
36 m/m 20 " " " " " "

Inquiries from the United States during recent weeks have been for 26/28 m/m., 28/30 m/m., 30/32 mm. and 32/34 m/m., to which Chefoo exporters replied by quoting 32, 26, 22 and 20 cents gold per bundle respectively.

The Lunar New Year.

Most houses resumed business to-day but the holiday season in itself was very quiet. There has not been that degre of jubilation aa shown in more prosperous year. Generally speaking, the people confined themselves to the exchanging of visiting cards suitably inscribed for the occasion. Business during the past year has been sadly affected by the orgy of taxation introduced by Chang Chung-chang but the poor crops have made matters considerably worse. In the border regions some 4,000,000 people are in the grip of a famine. There is not much news at this time in regard to the war situation in Shantung but rumors have been rife again of an impending change in the Tupanship of the province, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang being again named as Chang Chung-chang's successor.

J. A. J.

Chefoo, January 28.

The Military Situation In North And South China

BY J. B. P.

Since the domestic and external political manifestations of China still depend to a large entent upon the domestic military situation, it is of interest to consider the present military factors from the standpoint of both North and South China. Probably the most interesting military situation exists in North China where there have been recent developments of considerable significance, Just prior to the Chinese New Year holidays Marshal Chang Tso-ling called a conference of the heads of the Fengtien faction in Peking. This conference was participated in by Generals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang, commanders ot the Chihli-Shantung troops in Shantung and along the northern end of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Then in addition to these two generals there were also present, Gen. Yang Yu-ting, Chief-of-Staff of the Fengtien forces and Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the Mukden warlord. Pan Fu, Premier of the Peking Government was also present.

Gen. Yang Yu-ting, Who Has Been Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Fengtien Forces with Headquarters at Paotingfu for the Purpose of Defending Peking Against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

Rivalry of Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang

This conference was naturally held in secret and there has been no announcement of the results, but sufficient has appeared in the newspapers to give a hint regarding the major problems discussed, which were, the rivalry between Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang in Shantung and what to do about the continued advance of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang from Honan up the Peking-Hankow Railway toward Peking. The latter was the most pressing problem and according to the reports, Marshal Chang Tso-ling has decided to entrust the defense of Peking to Gen. Yang Yu-ting who has established his headquarters at Paotingfu, located on the Peking-Hankow Railway about 100 miles south of Peking. Gen. Yang Yu-ting has been placed in charge of Marshal Chang's best Fengtien troops, hence it is to be expected that the most serious fighting will likely take place in that area. According to latest reports from Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's headquarters, Feng's troops have advanced a considerable distance north of the Yellow River into southern Chihli province, and has reached the strategic center of Shih chiao chwang but thus far there has been no serious fighting, probably due to the severe winter weather which is prevailing in that area, and also to the fact that Marshal Feng is waiting for the Nationalists troops from Nanking to advance further into Shantung in order that the advance on Peking from the South can be coordinated.

As to the other problem discussed at the Peking military conference, that is, the rivalry between Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang, all reports indicate that no settlement was arrived at. The chief problem is what to do with Gen. Chang Chung-chang who has constituted the chief burden of the Fengtien party for many months. Gen. Chang Chung-chang who is nothing more than an exalted bandit has squeezed Shantung province dry of funds and has been guilty of all kinds of atrocities against both the Chinese and foreigners. He has thoroughly discredited himself and the Fengtien party as well, but owing to the fact that he has an army of forty or fifty thousand troops including several thousand white Russians, he constitutes a problem which Marshal Chang Tso-ling, up to the present at least, has been unable to solve. The plan was to get him out of Shantung by appointing him to a position in Chihli province and then place all of the Chihli-Shantung troops in Shantung and along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway under the control of Gen. Sun Chuan-tang. But according to latest reports no settlement of the problem was arrived at and both generals have returned to Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung in angry mood and anything is likely to happen. It is even rumored that Gen. Chang Chung-chang may rebel against Fengtien and attempt to join the South—but according to the Nationalists, they have no desire to adopt him, so that's that! This rivalry naturally weakens the Fengtien party and should make it easier for the Nationalists to advance into Shantung, providing they were in a position to do, which apparently they are not at this time.

The Position of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan

Marshal Chang Tso-ling has also been trying desperately to reach an understanding with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi province in order to relieve the danger of attack from the North and West of Peking so that the full Fengtien strength could be utilized against Feng Yu-hsiang's advance from the South, but this has been impossible, for Gen. Yen Hsi-shan apparently has definitely thrown in his lot with Feng Yu-hsiang and the Nationalists and is determined to stand his ground as an opponent of Chang Tso-ling. According to reports from Peking the only condition that Yen would listen to was the evacuation of Chihli province by the Mukden party, which of course is impossible for Chang Tso-ling to agree to. What Marshal Chang is trying to do is to work the old game of splitting up his opposition by making a deal with Yen Hsi-shan and then using him against his old enemy Feng Yu-hsiang. And since he apparently has failed in this, he probably will try to make a deal with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek with the same objective, but he will of course also fail in this for everybody in the Nationalist camp now seems to be intent on the one objective of eliminating the Mukden warlord from Peking and driving him back into Manchuria. Probably the best proof that the Nationalists, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yan Hsi-shan are sticking together was provided last week when the Nanking Government appropriated the sum of $2,500,000 which was sent to Yen Hsi-shan. Then in addition to this Nanking has also recently sent considerable sums to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

Fresh Arms Supplies for the North

That Marshal Chang Tso-ling is making active preparation for a final desperate defense of his position in North China is indicated in his recent receipt of large shipments of arms, a subject which has been discussed in recent issues of *The Review* and which is also discussed in the editorial columns of this issue. The receipt of these arms and munitions will naturally strengthen Chang Tso-ling in the coming fight in the North, for the Nationalists are now short of ammunition and apparently are having difficulty in finding fresh supplies since the breaking off of relations with Soviet Russia and owing to the increasing hesitancy of the Germans to sell arms in China.

The situation South of the Yangtsze

The most important development in the military situation south of the Yangtsze was the capture of Changsha, the capital of Hunan province by Gen. Bei Tsung-chi. There apparently was little fighting for according to the reports, Gen. Bei's advance was simplified by dissention in the ranks of the Hunanese troops formerly under Gen. Tang Shen-chi, the commanders of which were Generals Ho Chien, Liu Hsiang and Li Ping-hsun. Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin, who formerly was with Bei Tsung-chi, also rebelled but his troops apparently were overpowered and disarmed. The Hunanese troops have retreated to the southern part of Hunan province and apparently are preparing to defend their position at Changteh. The capture of Changsha, the capital of Hunan considerably strengthens the position of Gen. Bei Tsung-chi and in consequence the so-called Kwangsi faction in the Kuomintang, which is popularly supposed to be in opposition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, but according to persons close to Gen. Chiang there is no immediate prospects of a split in the ranks and all are supposed to be working together harmoniously at the present.

Gen. Li Chi-sum at Canton

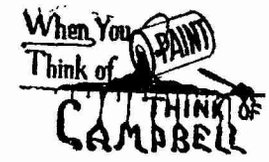
A Chinese correspondent of *The Review* in Canton writes under date of Jan. 26 to the effect that confidence in Gen. Li Chi-sum as the dictator of Canton appears to be on the wane owing to the serious financial situation prevailing in that city and Gen. Li's apparent inability to raise funds. Gen. Li now has some 60,000 troops and his chief enemy, Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, is temporarily out of the picture with his troops retreating into Fukien and Kiangsi provinces, but according to the reports both the merchants and laboring classes in Canton are opposed to Li. The notes of the Central Bank at Canton have slumped to less than fifty percent of their face value, as a result of which Gen. Li has issued a mandate that taxes must be paid at the rate of 80 percent in

Who's Who in China

Dr. Herman Chan-en Liu
劉湛恩
Liu Chan-en

Dr. Herman Chan-en Liu, who was elected president of Shanghai College, on Jan. 12 Shanghai, is a native of Hanuang, Hupeh province where he was born in 1896. He received his primary education under missionary auspices, following which he attended Soochow University from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1918. He then went to the United States and attended, first, Chicago University, where he received the M. A. degree, following which he went to Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y. where he received the Ph. D. degree in 1922. Upon returning to China, Dr. Liu was appointed National Educational Secretary with the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. which position he has held to the present. He was secretary of the Chinese Government Educational Commission to the United States and during the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Questions, he served as the representative of Chinese students' organizations. In 1926 he was chief delegate from China to the World Y. M. C. A. Conference at Helsingfors, Finland following which he traveled entensively in Europe studying educational problems. He served for a time as Professor of Education at the Great China the Kwanghua Universities and was Research Director of the National Vocational Educational Association. He is the author of numerous books and pamphlets dealing with educational subjects, among them being the "Citizen Training Series," "Vocational Guidance," "Co-education," "Non-Verbal Tests for Use in China," etc.

Mrs. Herman Liu, formerly Miss Frances Wong, who is a graduate of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill, is also active in educational and social service work in China. She is now general secretary of the Chinese W. C. T. U., president of the Women's Suffrage Association and a director of Shanghai Settlement House.



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silver and 20 percent in bank notes. Gen. Li tried to raise a loan from the Canton merchants in order to stabilize the Central Bank notes, but the merchants refused owing to the fact that Gen. Li had previously raised a forced loan of $6,000,000 for this same purpose but instead of using the money to stabilize the notes, he is alleged to have used it for increasing the size of and munitioning his army.

Troubles of the Central Bank

The Government Central Bank at Canton which was established by T. V. Soong, at present Minister of Finance of the Nanking Government, but which has become a political instrument since he departed from Canton, continues to have its troubles. Shortly following the Communist coup-d'etat at Canton on December 11, Wang Chung-chu, a friend of Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, removed the silver reserve from the Central Bank and shipped it to Hongkong, apparently in order to prevent its seizure by Gen. Li Chi-sum. Mr. Wang is a nephew of Dr. Wang Ching-wei, former chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. Upon the arrival of Mr. Wang in Hongkong he was arrested upon the orders of Gen. Li Chi-sum on the charge of trying to ship the silver reserve of the Central Bank to Shanghai for placing in the vaults of the Central Bank here which is under the control of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government. Mr. Wang has employed legal talent in Hongkong and is fighting extradition to Canton, while at the same time it is reported that the Nanking Government is trying to induce the Hongkong authorities to release Mr. Wang so that he can come to Shanghai. Gen. Li Chi-sum has also issued a warrent for the arrest of Kan Nai-kwan, another prominent member of the Central Executive Committee and former mayor of Canton, on the charge that Mr. Kan misappropriated the sum of $170,000 from the Canton municipality. Mr. Kan's whereabouts are at present not known, but it has been reported that he is in Shanghai. These various charges and counter-charges are but moves in the internal fight in the Kuomintang between the so-called Canton and Kwangsi factions.

Nineteen Members in Nanking

According to a report of the *Kuo Min* news agency on Tuesday, Jan. 31, there are now nineteen members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Nanking. A preliminary meeting was held on Jan. 31 and preparations made for convening the Fourth Plenary Session of the Party on February 1. Those present at the preliminary meeting were, Li Shih-tseng, Chang Chingking, Tan Yen-kai, Li Lieh-chun, Pei Yuen-ti, Ting Wei-feng, Kuo Ching-tao, Chen Kuo-fu, Yu Yueh-jen, Zau Lieh-tze, Chen Shu-jen, Ho Hsiang-ning, Ting Chao-wu, Tsin Heng-yi, Pan Yuen-chao, Wang Loh-ping, General Chiang Kai-shek, Chu Pei-teh, and Chow Chi-kang.

Tai Chi-tau another member has informed the Standing Committee that he is on his way to Nanking to attend the conference.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

January 21—Japanese Premier Tanaka, in message at reopening of Diet, declared that it is deplorable that disturbances continue in China with no prospects of early political stability, which is matter of serious consequence to Japan from an economic point of view, which makes it necessary for Japan to adopt steps of self-defense owing to treaty violations; Japan does not intend to interfere in the domestic affairs of China, but will not hesitate to protect Japan's rights; in reference to Manchuria and Mongolia it is necessary for Japan to give special consideration and hopes they will be kept in good order (statement in full elsewhere in this issue)—Military authorities at Hankow execute 37 more alleged communists; martial law strictly enforced; Hankow militarists claim advantage in fighting in Hunan—Serious financial situation at Canton owing to inability of Gen. Li Chi-sum to obtain funds for relieving financial stringency at China New Year—Big Sword Corps continues to increase in strength in Tunghua region of Manchuria and prepare to attack town of Tunghua—Szechuen troops evacuate Shasi and proceed to Ichang—Nationalists receive report from Chengchow stating that Feng Yu-hsiang's army has advanced beyond Tszechow on the Peking-Hankow Railway and have captured 3,000 troops and 400 horses belonging to Fengtien; Shansi army also advancing in vicinity of Paisiang, southeast of Kaoyi cutting off the retreat of Fengtien troops in that area; Feng personally directing operations; has issued orders to his subordinates granting special protectionto German missionaries and merchants-Quo Tai-chi, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, returns to Shanghai from Nanking declares in *Kuo Min* interview that there is nothing to report from Peking that Fengtien and the Nationalists may unite in the appointment of a delegation to negotiate new treaties with the Powers—Nanking deluged with demands for funds from various military commanders—Peking report by *Kuo Wen* states that Peking Cabinet may be reorganized after the New Year—Nationalist Government Council passes resolutions to issue a general report on the progress of the Northern Expedition, that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek assume personal direction of the campaign, and that supplies for the campaign be rushed to the front—Hu Han-ming, C. C. Wu, Sun Fo and a ataff of secretaries will depart for Europe on Jan. 25, Sun Fo will stop off in Canton for a short time but will immediately afterward also go to Europe—Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin of the 44th Nationalist army arrives in Shanghai for a brief visit.

January 25—(January 22, 23, 24) Chinese New Year holidays when no papers published—Feng Yu-hsiang advanced beyond Tzechow along the Peking-Hankow Railway capturing 3,000 rifles and 400 horses; detachment of Shansi troops arrived at Paisiang southeast of Kaoyi cutting railway and cutting off retreat of Fengtien detachment; Feng issues order for special protection for German businessmen and missionaries—Japanese *Toho* message from Peking states Chinese leaders deeply interested in forthcoming Japanese election, especially the participation of proletarian parties under new suffrage law—Japan signs new fishery treaty with Russia—Japanese report from Peking states that the British Inspector General of Customs is trying to induce the Chinese Government to appoint him Inspector-General; also reported the Chinese Government is trying to induce the Powers to resume the Customs Conference—Japanese naval authorities strongly deny complicity in recent arms sales to Marshal Chang Tso-ling; also deny that the Japanese Cruiser Oh-i escorted the Czecho-Slovakian steamer Praga out of Manila Harbor—Hankow troops defeat the Hunan troops in the region of Pingkiang and Hunanese general Li Pin-hsien retreats to Hengchow and Ho Chien and Liu Hsing to Changteh; General Yen Chi, who is reported to be on good terms with Kwangsi faction generals in Hankow will remain in Changsha; Wu-Han troops expected to enter Changsha immediately.

January 26—Japanese message by *Toho* states that 7th and 13th Nationalist armies have entered Changsha without serious fighting and that Gen. Li Pao-yung has issued a proclamation assuring the people of peace and order; Bei Tsung-chi and Cheng Chien, commanding Wu-Han forces issue declaration enumerating crimes of Hunan militarists and claiming Wu-Han troops are only genuine Nationalist forces; Hunanese troops retreat to southern Hunan—Mukden report states that Big Sword Corps has established an independent government in the Tunghua and Linkiang areas—Peking military leaders, Chang Chung-chang, Sun Chuan-fang hold conference with Chang Tso-ling, Chang Hsueh-liang, Yang Yu-ting, Yu Kuo-kan; reported Li Shihou or Wang Hsi-wen may succeed Yen To-pu as finance minister at Peking—Fengtien civil governor orders strict suppression of Big Sword Corps—Nanking Government council orders that all Nationalist armies be placed under command of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for Northern campaign and that military and food supplies be mobilized for purpose; Kong Shih-tseng appointed commandant of Woosung forts owing to dismissal of Gen. Hsu Kong; Nationalist Government orders all finances of government centralized in Nationalist treasury; also recommends revision of tobacco taxes in accordance with recommendation of T. V. Soong, finance minister—Nanking receives reports that Feng Yu-hsiang is continuing his advance toward Tzechow and Shihchwang; Feng also claims capture of Tsaochow west of Tsining; Feng establishes headquarters at Changte, northern Honan; unconfirmed report that Kalgan has been captured by Kuominchun troops—Marshal Chang Chung-chang assumes post as president of Shantung university—Nanking report states that Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei may be appointed president of the First Chaotung university (formerly Nanyang) at Shanghai—Nanking report states Fourth Plenary Session of Kuomintang Central Executive Committee will be held on February 1—Feng Yu-hsiang orders that funds of Lung-Hai railway be placed in Northwestern bank—Chiang Kai-shek pays over $20,000 to Nanking troops and police as salaries on New Year Day.

January 27—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sends official notificaton that Fourth Plenary Session of Kuomintang will be held on Feb. 1—Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, through Standing Committee in Nanking passes resolutions that so-called Representative Association of the Kuomintang in Hupeh and the Muncipality of Hankow, being organized contrary to procedure, cannot be regarded as legal headquarters, hence all Party activities in Hupeh must be temporarily suspended; that Chen Hsi-hao and Hung Loh-tung be appointed to take over work of reorganizing the party headquarters in Chekiang; that Gen. Lung Yuen, commander of the 38th Nationalist army in Yunnan be instructed to clear the Communists out of Yunnan; that proposal that Confucian temples in Chekiang province be converted into Sun Yat-sen memorial halls, be rejected; that Chiang Kai-shek's proposal prohibiting the use of slogans, other than those officially approved by the Party headquarters, be approved—Nationalist Government issues through *Kuo Min* agency, revised regulations for taxation of tobacco—Chengchow message states that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are now approaching Shenteh—Chiang Kai-shek appoints Chu Shao-liang as chief of staff connected with the Generalissimo's headquarters—Wang Koh-ming also becomes candidate for Minister of Finance in Peking—Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin's troops at Hankow disarmed owing to fact that on night of Jan. 20 part of Yen's troops rebelled against the 6th army—Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang return to Tsinanfu; reported from Peking that the military conference at Marshal Chang Tso-ling's yamen broke up without results due to Chang Chung-chang's refusal to be transferred to Chihli leaving Sun Chuan-fang in control of Shantung—Gen. Fan Chung-wu's troops begin moving into the Kweiteh region against Sun Chuan-fang's troops—Acting Inspector-General Edwardes of Customs Adminstration in Peking departs for Nanking to try to induce the Nationalists to agree to the reconvening of the Customs Conference; reported that Edwardes is trying to get himself appointed Inspector General—Chang Tso-ling sends Gen. Yang Yu-ting to the Peking-Hankow area to oppose Feng Yu-hsiang.

January 28—*Toho* report from Peking states that Feng's forces in the Peking-Hankow region are in the area of Chihsien and Tungming, under Gen. Sun Liang-chen, numbering 35,000 men, while the Fengtien and Chihli-Shantung troops opposed to Feng are at Tauchow and Taming; owing to cold weather there are no activities at this time—Gen. Yang Yu-ting appointed to command the Fengtien forces on the Peking-Hankow line, departs for Paoting-fu, where he will establish his headquarters; report states that about the only thing decided at the Peking military conference was the necessity for opposing Feng Yu-hsiang to the full extent of Fengtien's ability—Peking still undecided regarding appointment of A. H. F. Edwardes as Inspector General of the Customs Administration; Edwardes hurrying to Shanghai to try to reach an understanding with the Nationalists—*Kuo Min* report states that Nanking Government Council attended by Chiang Kai-shek, Tsai Yuan-pei, Chiang Tso-pin, Li Lieh-chun, Sung Yuan-yung, Wang Peh-chun, Niu Yung-chien and Chang Chi-kiang with Gen. Tan Yen-kai presiding, pass resolutions to send encouraging telegrams to Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan; that instructions be issued to

(Continued on page VI)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Facts About the Soviet Union

The Soviet Union Year Book for 1927; by A. A. Santalov and Louis Segal, Ph. D., M. A., London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., Ruskin House, 40 Museum Street, W. C. 1.

The Soviet Union Year Book for 1927 is issued at an appropriate time in view of the tenth anniversary of the U. S. S. R. which has just been celebrated. Like all year books, this one is filled with statistical matter which is not of particular interest to the casual reader, but which is, nevertheless, invaluable to the person in search of definite information regarding the accomplishments and failures of the Soviet experiment. The book should be valuable on the China coast, if for no other reason, than to settle arguments among the die-hards who contribute letters to the local foreign press about Soviet Russia.

The book consists of some 450 pages with fifteen chapters and an index. The chapter headings serve to give an idea of the contents, for example, "Political Organization of the U. S. S. R.," "Foreign Relations," "Economic Development," "Mineral Resources and Industry," "Foreign Concessions," "The Cooperative Movement," "Transport and Communications," "Internal Trade," "Foreign Trade," "Finance," "Labor," "Education," "Legal Department," and in addition an appendix giving information regarding weights and measures, Bibliography and a considerable number of maps and diagrams.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book deals with the subject of education, for here we find that according to the 1920 census there were 617 literate males in each 1,000, 336 literate females in each 1,000, thus giving an average of 465 literates for each 1,000 of the total population. The Government is fostering campaigns against illiteracy among adults somewhat similar to the mass education movement in China. The State expenditure for education amounted to 3 percent of the budget in 1922-1923, 3.9 percent in 1923-1924, but in addition to the expenditures of the Central Government the sum of 148,625,000 gold roubles was raised locally during 1923-1924. The 1925-1926 budget is said to have contained an appropriation of 280,000,000 gold roubles and the 1926-1927 budget some 290,000,000 gold roubles. One of the interesting statements in this chapter is that the Government makes provision for preschool education for children from 3 to 7 years of age. In 1926 the towns possessed 6,960 elementary and secondary schools with a total enrollment of 1,983,386 pupils while the villages had 92,937 schools with a total enrollment of 7,498,322 pupils. The same year there were 746,678 students in technical schools and 1,903,416 students in the so-called adult schools.

The book is not to be classed as Soviet propaganda unless we can also class the "World Almanac" as American propaganda and the "China Year Book" as Chinese propaganda.

B. J.

Researches on Microorganisms

A Treatise on Researches on Microorganisms, Vol. 1, by Nganshow Wai, Associate Professor, Fourth Chung Shan University; Published by the Commercial Press under the auspices of the China Society of Arts and Science, Shanghai.

This booklet containing results of researches on Microorganisms consists of some sixty pages with four chapters, 1—A Kind of Peniculium, 2—A New Hauspilz, 3—A Biological Method of Separating Sucrose from Cane Sugar Molasses, and 4—A Kind of Verticilliae. The work is a result of studies by the author since 1925 and in this connection expresses thanks for assistance rendered by Dr. C. Thom of Washington, D. C., and to professors in Science College of the Kyoto Imperial University and to Professor Dr. C. Wehmer of Germany. The author of the pamphlet is a graduate of Kyoto University.

Mexico

"Mornings in Mexico" by D. H. Lawrence; New York; Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

According to the Aztec philosophy, this human world of ours is the fifth of the great, cataclysm-divided sun-cycles which have gone to make up Creation. Each of the five has been outside the ken of the other four, and we humans, as we dimly sense the possible coming of yet another dimension, the sixth, which shall leave us stranded high and dry, so, when we look back at the preceding cycles and their present-day survivors, are we dimly conscious that there is an inseparable gulf between us and them.

D. H. Lawrence, in describing his reactions to Mexico, has clearly been influenced by this philosophy. Perhaps the influence has gone too far, for one is left with the impression that, though he expresses it differently, his real conviction is that

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Lecturer on History of the Far East at Harvard University

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In the United States Court for China

LYDIA P. RICHARDS, Plaintiff,
vs.
ROBERT REPATH RICHARDS, Defendant.

Cause No. 3031
Civil No. 1271

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, January 20, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce. On motion of the plaintiff on this 20th day of January 1928, it is ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays occuring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge,
United States Court for China.

In The American Consular Court For The District Of Shanghai China

In re
Last Will and Testament
of
ELIZABETH E. HERSHEY
Deceased.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS NO. 92

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of ELIZABETH E. HERSHEY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before June 28, 1928, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES HOWARD JUDD
c/o China Inland Mission
9 Woosung Road
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China. January 20, 1928

43-330

the Mexican Indians are survivors of an obsolete cycle. What he actually says is this:

"It is almost impossible for the white man to approach the Indian without either sentimentality or dislike. .... Why?—Both the reactions are due to the same feeling in the white man. The Indian is not in line with us. He's not coming our way. .... And the minute you set your eyes on him you know it. And then, there's only two things you can do. You can detest the insidious devil for having an utterly different way from our own great way. Or you can perform the mental trick and fool yourself and others into believing that the befeathered and bedaubed darling is nearer to the true ideal gods than we are. This last is just bunk, and a lie. .... The Indian way of consciousness is different from and fatal to our way of consciousness. Our way of consciousness is different from and fatal to the Indian. The two ways, the two streams, are never to be united. They are not even to be reconciled. There is no bridge, no canal of connection. The consciousness of one branch of humanity is the annihilation of another branch. The acceptance of the great paradox of human consciousness is the first step to a new accomplishment. To pretend that all is one stream is to cause chaos and nullity. To pretend to express one stream in terms of another, so as to identify the two, is false and sentimental. The only thing you can do is to have a little Ghost inside you which sees both ways. But a man cannot *belong* to both ways, or to many ways. One man can belong to one great way of consciousness only. He may even change from one way to another. But he cannot go both ways at once".

So vivid are Mr. Lawrence's descriptions of the deserted little district in Southern Mexico where he stayed, that one can almost believe that he succeeded for a short while in identifying himself with another way of consciousness. As one reads, the countryside and the people spring up as it were photographically before one, inside one,—the little, compact towns dropped down from nowhere, the cow-herds, the rich, brown skins, the bargaining, the dumb-bell mentality of the Indian, and the mountains that "rear in a rich blue fume, almost corn-flower blue in the clefts, like some splendid lizard with a wavering, royal blue crest down the ridge of his back, and pale belly, and soft, pinky-fawn claws, on the plain".

And yet it is the inapproachability, the unutterable loneliness, of the country and people which remain dominant in his mind. "As you see the twin towers of the cathedral peering around in loneliness like two lost birds side by side on a moor, lifting their white heads to look around in the wilderness, your heart gives a clutch, feeling the pathos, the isolated tininess of human effort. As for building a church with one tower only, it is unthinkable". And so, at the end of it all, he fails to penetrate that other consciousness. But his little Ghost—and he has one—comes very near to having two good eyes.

J.D.M.

Shanghai, Jan. 10, 1928

National City Bank Makes Loan of $10,000,000 to Canton?

According to a report from Canton appearing in the *North-China Daily News* on Friday, Jan. 27, the National City Bank of New York has agreed to advance a loan of $10,000,000 to Gen. Li Chi-sum, the present "dictator" of the Canton Government. The report stated that the security for the loan will be the 2½ percent Customs Surtax and other taxes collected by the Kwangtung provincial administration. The money will be used for stabilizing the depreciated notes of the Central Bank.

The same report stated that a British dockyard in Hongkong had delivered to Gen. Li Chi-sum, a new gunboat which recently was completed. The boat will be known as the "River Tiger" and is one of four ordered sometime ago by Gen. Li who appropriated $1,000,000 from the provincial treasury for that purpose. Another British company in Hongkong has also delivered to Gen. Li, according to the report, some 200 mules and 10 six-wheeled motor trucks fitted with tractors for military use. It was said that Chu Chao-hsin, commissioner of foreign affairs at Canton assisted in the negotiation of the foregoing deals.

WOMEN LOVE TO TALK

about the merits of Pinkettes because they know that one of woman's worst troubles is promptly and easily remedied by the occasional use of these dainty little regulators.

As gently as nature Pinkettes dispel sick headaches, liver attacks and biliousness, ensure daily regularity, clear the skin, purity the breath. Chemists everywhere sell Pinkettes, or post free 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, Adv.

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Effective on January 1, 1928

Owing to increased cost of production and decrease in advertising revenues incidental to depressed business conditions, THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW is forced to announce an increase in the subscription rate from Mex. $10 a year to Mex. $12 a year, including postage, for all subscribers residing within China.

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Jan. 19th	Sale Price Jan 26th	Approx. Yield to Maturity Jan. 26th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	110¼	110⅜	7.10
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7,	Oct. 1, 1945	106	105½	6.98
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	102½	101½	6.84
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	100½	100½	5.98
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	99½	99⅜	7.08
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	104	104⅜	6.53
French Ext. S. F. Loan	8	Sept. 15, 1945	110⅝	110⅛	6.95
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	86¾	87⅜	6.08
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107½	107⅝	6.34
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	101	101	6.91
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	100⅛	100⅞	6.91
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104	104⅛	6.52
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	99	99	6.58
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98⅛	98⅛	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	100	100	6.50
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100⅛	100⅞	7.45
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100½	100⅝	6.95
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Cumulative...	7	Pfd. Stock	96	96	7.29
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	103⅛	103½	6.76
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	94	95	7.37
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	756	772	2.59
Republic of Peru, Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	106½	106½	6.97
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	——	73	5.48
Belgian National Railway Co. Paticipating.....	6	Pfd. Stock	——	87¼	6.88
Vertientes Sugar	7	Dec. 1, 1942	——	101	6.89
Central Bank for Agricu-lturo, Germany.....	6	July 15, 1960	——	93	6 52

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. China.

Hunts Asiatic Wild Animals With American Dogs

Howard S. Reed of the Reed Asiatic Expedition arrived in Shanghai last week with a pack of twenty American fox hounds and mixed-breed fighting dogs on his way to French Indo-China where he will spend several months hunting lions, tigers and other wild animals. Mr. Reed is representing the Los Angeles Museum of Science and Art, the California Botanical Gardens and the San Diego Zoological Society, He is accompanied by Mrs. Reed.

Since last fall, Mr. Reed has been on a hunting expedition in Korea and Manchuria where he obtained specimens of the Goral, a sort of mountain sheep, the Barking Deer, Korean Lynx and one specimen of Siberian Boar and in addition obtained many specimens of birds and wild fowl. Mr. Reed's method of hunting is unique in that he uses American dogs, fox hounds for tracking purposes and mixed-breed fighting dogs for use after the animals have been brought to bay. Some of the dogs in his pack were used by Paul Rainey in tracking and capturing lions in Africa several years ago.

THE CHILDREN LIKE THEM

There is no difficulty about administering Baby's Own Tablets, the little laxatives specially devised for infants and little children, because they have no drug taste, are pleasant to look at, and can be eaten like sweets. Furthermore they are so mild in action that no nausea, griping, or other unpleasant after-effects follow their use.

As every experienced mother knows, most of the ailments which afflict very young arise in the digestive tract. It is the mission of Baby's Own Tablets to quickly correct stomach trouble, regulate the bowels, aid digestion; at the same time they allay teething pains almost as if by magic, cool feverishness, check diarrhoea if present, relieve croup and colds, expel worms.

Obtainable from chemists everywhere, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, Adv.

43-332

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, February 1, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Owing to the Chinese New Year holidays, we have not published a circular since January 18th, since when the price of Bar Silver in London after minor fluctuations has risen $\frac{1}{16}$d. ready and forward: today's quotations are respectively 26½d. 26d. $\frac{7}{32}$d.

The official T/T rate on London after falling to 2/6¾d. has recovered to 27d., the rate ruling two weeks ago. Since the holidays the Gold market has only been open in the forenoon which has had the effect of making business in the exchange market extremely quiet. There is still a premium offering for cash money but a slightly downward tendency in forward rates is noticeable. The following rates for gold remittances, February delivery, are available:—T/T London 2/7, New York 63, Yen 74½.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls. 52,865,000 an increase of Tls. 1,1/4,000

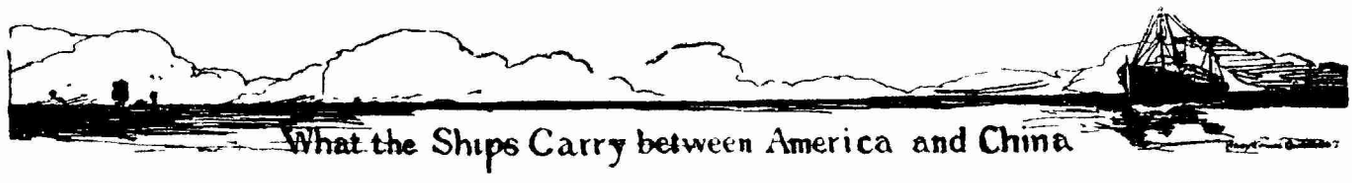
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 78,750,000 a decrease of $ 550,000

Estimated value Tls. 109 565.000 as against Tls. 122,203,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Friday Jan. 19 20		Sat. Jan. 21st	Jan. 23 to Jan. 26	Fri. Satur. Jan. 27 28		Monday Tuesday Jan. 30 31		Wed. Feb. 1
Bank's selling rates		*opening*		*opening closing*	CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY	*opening closing*		*opening closing*		*opening closing*
T/T London	2/7.075	2/7	2/6¾	2/6¾		2/6¾	2/6¾	2/7	2/7	2/7
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16		2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7¼	2/7	2/7		2/7	2/7	2/7¼	2/7¼	2/7¼
T/T India	171.400	170¾	169¼	169½		169½	169½	171	171	171¼
T/T France	1,555,250	1600	1590	1590		1590	1590	1600	1600	1600
T/T N. Y.	63.250	63	62 1/16	62 1/16		62 9/16	62½	63	63	63
T/T Demand		63⅛	62 5/8	62 5/8		62 5/8	62 5/8	63 1/8	63 1/8	63 1/8
T/T Hamburg		264½	262	262		262	262	259½	259½	264 1/4
T/T H'kong	79.512	79½	79 1/16	79¼		79¼	79½	79½	79½	79 1/16
T/T Japan	74.350	74⅛	75⅛	74 7/8		75⅛	75 1/16	74 9/16	74 7/16	74⅛
T/T Batavia	155.850	155⅛	154½	154½		154¼	154 1/16	155 1/16	155⅛	155⅛
T/T Straits	90.612	90⅝	91⅛	91⅛		91⅛	91½	90¾	90¾	90¾
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/9.075	2/9	2/8¾	2/8¾		2/8¾	2/8¾	2/9	2/9	2/9
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9⅛	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8		2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/9⅛	29/8	2/9⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.387	2/9 5/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16		2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,630.250	1675	1665	1665		1665	1665	1675	1675	1675
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	66.525	66⅜	65⅞	65⅞		65⅞	65⅞	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜		66⅜	66⅜	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Jan 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 23 24 25 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 3/16	26 1/16	26⅛	BANK HOLIDAY	26 1/16	26⅛	26¼	26 1/16	26¼
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$56 7/8	56⅛	56⅜		56⅛	56⅜	56⅞	57⅛	56⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chaoping) 978 touch).....	369.10	368.80	367.90		368.00	366.00	363.00	365.70	366.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.) 999 touch)	110.9	110.90	110.90		110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.0875	72.1125	72.10		72.	72.125	72.-1875	72.10	71.-9875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	1½%	4%	2½%		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day									
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day									

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 123.95
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 487⅛
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/32
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0½
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 1/16



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Nov. *Customs Rate Tls. 1.42 equal Gold $1*

WEST CHOPAKA,

November 26.

from U. S. A.

Asphaltum	Pls.	2,257
Oil, Kerosene, in Tins	Galls.	40,200
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	,,	80,406
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	1,041

PRESIDENT PIERCE,

December 17.

To Seattle.

Egg Whole, Dried	Lls	70
Oil, Wood	,,	4,500
Peas, White	,,	1,680
Carpets	Pcs.	6

To Quincy.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pl.	105

To Kansas City.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	127

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 10	10
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	230
Carpets	Pcs.	5

To Terre Haute.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	317

To Detroit.

Carpets	Pcs.	12

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 5 Pls.	5

To Shamokin.

Silk, Raw Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 270	270

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 5	5

To Boston.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 322 Pls.	1,267

To Baltimore.

Fans, Straw	Pcs.	18,720

To Washington.

Carpets	,,	10

To Philadelphia.

Carpets	,,	12

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 47 Pls.	48
Silk Piece Goods	,,	18
Brassware	,,	29
Carpets	Pcs	311
Hats, Buntal Fibre	,,	717
Hats, Hemp	,,	983
Skins, Lamb, Tanned	,,	500
,, Sheep, Untaned.	,,	3,000
,, Rabbit,	,,	19,200
Curios	Hk. Tls.	862
Drawn thread Works,	Hk. Tls.	2,285
Intestines, Goats and Sheep, Salted	,,	7,607
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	2,020

INVINCIBLE, December 19.

From U S. A.

Carbon Black	Pls.	190
Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	306
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 4,000 ,,	14,399
Wax, Paraffin	,,	757

YOKOHAMA MARU,

December 19.

From U. S. A.

Herrings, Salt	Pls.	16,435

PRESIDENT McKINLEY,

December 22.

from U. S. A.

Aluminium Foil	Pls.	114
Apples, Fresh	,,	655
Cheese	,,	58
Flour, Wheat	,,	3,071
Bacon and Hams	,,	11
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Bedsteads	Pcs.	290

SPRINGBANK, Dec. 22.

from U S. A.

Cigarettes	Mille.	49,650

VICTORIOUS, Dec. 24.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 1,580 Pls.	5,946
Gasoline, in Cases	Galls.	10,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	695,170

CITY OF TOKIO, Dec. 24.

From U. S. A.

Steel Sheets	Pls.	1,743
Steel, Galvanized: Sheets Plain	,,	267
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,647
Flour, Corn	,,	159
Grease	,,	119
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	385
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	13,131

ARIZONA MARU,

December 27.

From U. S. A.

Herrings, Salt	Pls.	1,697
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	76,931

SILVERBEECH, December 27

from U. S. A.

Bleached Sheetings	Yds.	948
Aluminium Foil	Pls.	63
Lead-foil and Tinfoil	,,	375
Steel Sheets	,,	419
Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	,,	263
Terneplates	,,	35
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	309
,, ,, Scrap	,,	301
Flour, Corn	,,	11
Gum, Resin	,,	1,149
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent	,,	1,795
Starch	,,	434
Sulphur, Black	,,	81
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	16,022
,, Prepared, in Tins	,,	4
Wax, Paraffin	,,	924
Machines, Knitting	Pcs.	1
Moator-cars	,,	1
Typewriters	,,	8

ARIZONA MARU, Dec. 27.

To Kansas City.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	241

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports	Pls. 110	112.82
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 35 Pls.	35.10
Yellow, other Ports	Bls. 25	24.45
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports	Bls 10	10.08
Feathers, Duck	,,	103

To Chicago.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	738

To Houston

Hair, Human	,,	20

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	323

To Vancouver.

Tea, Black: Unfired, Hankow	Pls.	210

PRESIDENT HARRISON,

December 28.

from U. S. A.

Printed Cotton Cretonnes	Yds.	375
Linen	Yds.	5,153
Cotton Embroidery	Pls.	7
Steel Screws	,,	86
Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	274
Canned Fruits	,,	16
,, Asparagus	,,	37
Flour, Corn	,,	42
Fruits, Dried	,,	45
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.	,,	692
Leather, Calf	,,	11
,, Cow	,,	5
,, Sole	,,	178
Oranges, Fresh	,,	357
Paper, Unclassed	,,	2,235
Ink, Printing	,,	91
Raisins, Dried	,,	1,841
Shrimps, Dried	,,	40
Soda, Sulphide of	,,	304
Sulphur Black	,,	212
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	216
Canned Meats	Doz.	228
Files	,,	1,190
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	53
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	3,010
Oil, Batching	,,	15,753
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs.	Hk Tls.	43 2,762
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	24,498
Treasure: Gold Bars	,,	73,938
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	884,419

PRESIDENT HARRISON,

December 28.

To New York.

Silk, Waste, Cocoon Strippings	Pls.	26
Antimony, Regulus	,,	3,190
Tungsten Ore	,,	840
Bristles, Assorted	,,	70
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	11
Hides, Cow	,,	160
Hides, Buffalo	,,	425
Oil, Wood	,,	320
Carpets	Pcs.	19

To Boston,

Silk, Waste	Pls.	97
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	315

FUJI MARU, December 29.

from U. S. A.

Iron Defective Wire	Pls.	301
,, Hoops, Used	,,	238
Sugar of Milk	,,	53
Canned Sardines	Doz.	200
Timber: Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	214,485
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,332,850

JAVANESE PRINCE,

December 29.

from U. S. A.

Steel, Bars	Pls.	20
,, Beans	,,	118
,, Plates	,,	12
,, Galvanized: Tubes	,,	441
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	336
Tin, Scrap	,,	662
Aluminium Foil	,,	4
Dextrine	,,	147
Glucose	,,	219
Ink, Printing	,,	44
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	403
Leather, Cow	,,	4
Soda, Ash	,,	63
Starch, Corn	,,	709
Sugar of Milk	,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	14,754
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	5,400
,, Transformer	,,	7,020
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	1,252
Silk & Cotton Stockings	Doz.	18
Cigars	Mille.	16
Cigarettes	,,	52,500
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	11,974

(*Continued from page 250*)

C. C. Wu, Sun Fo and Hu Han-ming for their trip abroad; that Yang Chien be appointed vice-chancellor of the National University Council; that the Ministry of Finance be instructed to send $2,500,000 in bonds and $500,000 in cash to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan; that Chang Chin-yu be made commander of the Nationalist air forces; that Gen. Kuo Lu-tung be appointed commander of the 20th Nationalist army in succession to Yang Sen and placed under the control of Gen. Liu Hsiang of the 6th Nationalist army; that Gen. Ho Yao-tsu be appointed garrison commander at Nanking; that Gen. Chang Ting-fan be asked to reconsider his resignation as mayor of Shanghai—Nationalists entertain Count de Martel French Minister to China, who is passing through Shanghai on his way home to France—Telegram from Hankow states that Gen. Li Ping-shan, former subordinate of Tang Shen-tse, is negotiating for surrender of his troops to Bei Tsung-chi of the Wu-Han forces—Third and Second battallions of the 13th army under Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, garrison commander at Shanghai are transferred to Wusih and are now stationed at Pootung, Nanziang and Hwangtu; 4th battallion transferred from Changchow to Shanghai—Nanking report by *Kuo Wen* states that it is possible Gen. Hwang Fu may be appointed Foreign Minister—Nanking appoints Dr. Chu Chung-tao as chief secretary of the financial supervision committee-Nationalist Government has decided to hold a conference for the purpose of considering suppression of opium.

January 29-30—Hankow message states that Gen. Li Yun-jen of the 38th division assumed office as commander of the Changsha garrison and that the propaganda bureau of the 13th army has issued a set of slogans, "Exterminate the remnants of Tang Shen-tse's army," Exterminate the Feng-tien and Shantung militarists," "Down with British and Japanese Imperialism, and "Oust the Communists;" Gen. Bei making plans to attack Hunan troops in Changteh, the advance being made by the 6th army; 7th army now marching on Hengchow—5th independent division under Gen. Liu Po-yen entered Shashi on Upper Yangtsze and force people to accept depreciated notes for supplies—Japanese report from Peking states that clash between Fengtien and Kuominchun troops rapidly approaching, the Fengtien forces concentrating a powerful army on the Peking-Hankow Railway zone under Generals Chu Yu-puh, and Yu Hsueh-chung at Taming and Techow while Chang Chung-chang will advance from Chining in western Shantung and Sun Chuan-fang will manage the Tientsin-Pukow zone—Japanese deny that the South Manchuria Railway has loaned the sum of $5,000,000 to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, presumably for construction of the Kirin-Huining Railway—Chang Tso-ling reaches agreement with Soviet for navigation on the Amur and Sungari Rivers—Hu Han-ming, Sun Fo and C. C. Wu arrive in Hongkong on their world tour—Nationalist Government issues special instructions to Shanghai authorities to watch out for intrigues of Sun Chuan-fang agents and publish alleged documents proving Sun's complicity in recent activities here—Bei Tsung-chi, in telegram to Nanking reports capture of 15,000 prisoners and considerable ammunition from the Hunanese forces, stating that the former forces of Tang Shen-tse will shortly be eliminated; reported that Tang Shen-tse has returned from Japan and joined Marshal Chang Tso-ling, but report unconfirmed—*Kuo Min* report from Nanking states that Feng Yu-hsiang has captured Shihchiachwang in Chihli thus enabling the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan to unite—Feng Yu-hsiang issues orders to the defense forces in Eastern Turkestan to translate the Sun Yat-sen "Three Peoples Principles" into the native languages for propaganda purposes—Hankow political council requests manufacturers in Hankow to resume operations immediately—Only 1,500 of Yang Sen's troops remain at Ichang, the remainder having withdrawn to Szechuen—*Kuo Wen* report from Nanking states that rumors are again prevalent that C. T. Wang may be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs—Rail communication resumed between Wuchang and Changsha—Nanking Government decides to appropriate $300,000 monthly for development of an air service—Nanking appoints Tang Shou-ming as director of the Shanghai Mint—Reported that Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung is beginning to enlist the Red Spear bodies in Western Shantung into his army.

January 31—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa calls on Peking Foreign Minister, Wang Yin-tai, "with a view of accelerating solution of various problems pending between Japan and China," according to *Toho* report—Japanese report from Shanghai states that Communist leaders at Shanghai numbering 52 persons held a conference "in a native house in the vicinity of the Kiangwan race course for considering methods for agitating local laborers—Tsining still held by Chihli-Shantung troops but Tsaochow and Tanhsien in Shantung held by Feng Yu-hsiang's troops—More Wu-han troops enter Changsha with 7th army continuing to press Gen. Yeh Kai-shin's troops near Hsiangtan—Norwegian Minister Michelet at Peking departing on home leave by way of Tsingtao and Shanghai—Japanese *Toho* report from Ichang states that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the commander of the Japanese gunboat Seta to land marines to protect the town from bandits, but Japanese Commander replies that the Chinese must do their own protecting, but that he may help "from a humanitarian point of view"—Sir Miles Lampson and Acting Inspector-General of Customs, Mr. Edwardes depart from Peking for Shanghai to interveiw Nationalists about Customs situation—Hankow military execute nine more oommunists and sentence 14 addition to life sentences—Quo Tai-chi protests to Japanese regarding killing of 10 Chinese in Korea by Korean agitators in retaliation for persecution of Koreans in Manchuria by Chang Tso-ling—*Kuo Min* report states there are 50,000 members of the Kuomintang in Shansi province; that Shansi's normal military expenditures of $2,000,000 monthly for military purposes has been increased since Gen. Yen Hsi-shan declared war Chang Tso-ling; that Shansi maintains one university, seven technical and vocational schools and 70 high schools—Nineteen members of Kuomintang Central Executive Committee hold preliminary conference in Nanking in preparation for Fourth Plenary Session of Party—Preparations for resuming rail communication between Hankow and Shihchiachwang following capture of latter place by Feng—Nationalists appoint Chow Ming-chu as head of anti-Opium bureau in ministry of finance—400 Chinese shops fail to open in Peking after New Year on account of bad business conditions; Chamber of Commerce holds a meeting to consider situation—Ho Min-hung, mayor of Nanking reports that he cannot operate the municipality on $40,000 a month when the expenses are $130,000 monthly—Big Sword Corps in Manchuria agree to surrender and disband on condition that Chang Tso-ling exempts the Minkiang, Tunghua and three other districts from war taxes and also agrees to withdraw the Fengtien troops—More than 40,000 Fengtien troops mobilized in Tsechow area under united command of Generals Chu Yu-puh, Yang Yu-ting and Chang Hsueh-liang.

Dr. C. T. Wang Appointed Tupan of Lung-Hai Railway

Dr. C. T. Wang (Wang Chen-ting) former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier of the Peking Government, has been officially appointed Tupan of the Lung-Hai Railway, according to recent action of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, the appointment having been recommended by the Ministry of Communications. Dr. Wang will make his headquarters at Chengchow, Honan, for which place he departed last week. The Lung-Hai Railway is shortly beginning construction of an extension from Honan province to Sianfu, the capital of Shensi province, which, when completed will connect that inland area with Haichow on the Yellow Sea. The entire Lung-Hai Railway for a distance of approximately 600 miles with the exception of the eastern end from Hsuchowfu to Haichow is now controlled by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. The section from Hsuchowfu to Haichow in northern Kiangsu is now controlled by the Nationalist forces under Gen. Ho Yin-chin.

THE MAN OF MIDDLE AGE

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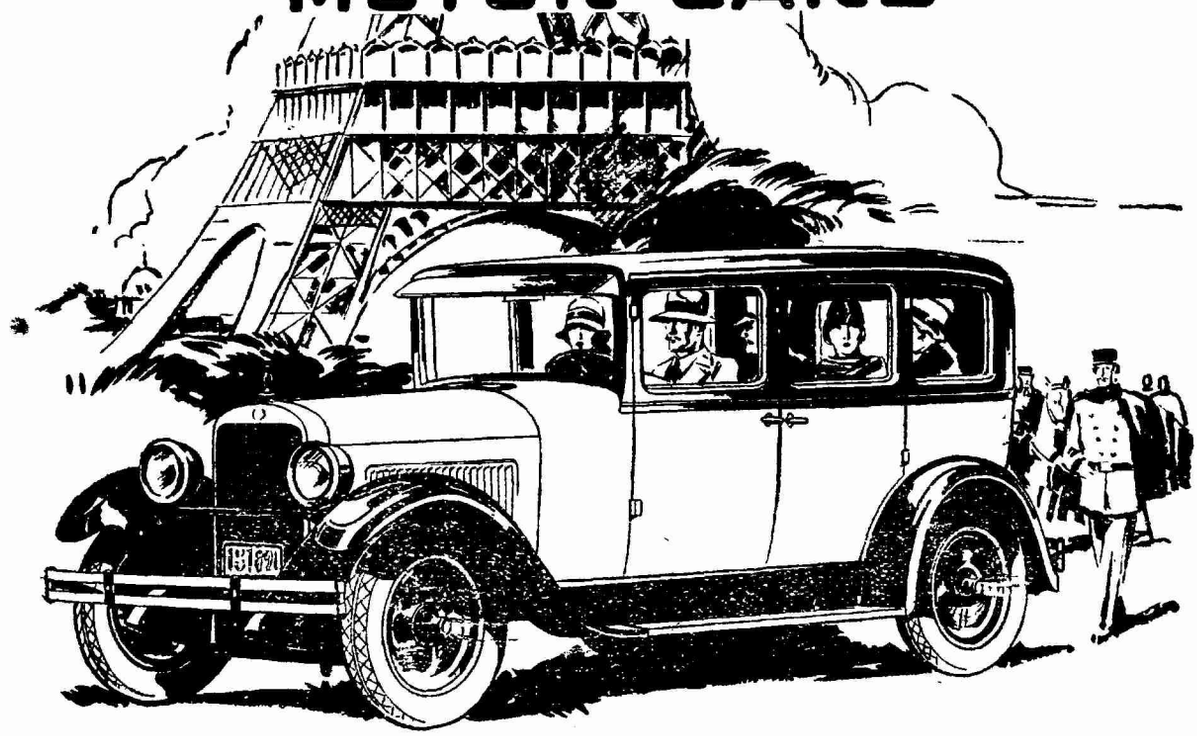

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